[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible]

The Wrecked New-York Packet Schooner Lewis.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 21.

[illegible]

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY AND PLATES.—In obedience to the requirements of a law passed by the Legislature of 1855, Sheriff [illegible] has been ordered to destroy a large amount of counterfeit bank notes and plates which have been put in his possession by CHARLES R. HALL, Secretary of the Association of Banks for the suppression of counterfeiting. [illegible]—*Boston Times.*

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1355. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Movement by the Administration Members.

Banks' Prospects Better than Ever.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A plan has been set on foot by several of the leading Administration members to form a coalition with the Know-Nothings. It is proposed to be done in this manner: RICHARDSON is to retire, the boasted Democratic Platform is to be pulled down, and ORR, or some one of that stripe, is to be put forward—the Know-Nothings to vote for him.

This would delight the Anti-Nebraska men, as such a coalition would damage the Democratic party much more than the loss of the Speaker. I am sorry that I do not believe it will work.

The Anti-Nebraska men were never in finer spirits than to-day. Mr. PENNINGTON has declined, and goes in heartily with his friends for BANKS.

The resolution to-day to make BILLY SMITH Speaker, caught the Nebraska-men. If they had all voted for it, they would have organized the House. He is one of their party—why did they refuse? S.

Another Snow Storm—Deranged Mails—The Speakership—Backbone in the Ascendant—The Responsibility of Mr. Crampton, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1856.

Yesterday I missed the mail, and to-day we are in the midst of another snow storm, and probably at the beginning of another railroad blockade, by snow-drifts, which may pile up the mails on the roadside somewhere, and derange our easily disarranged postal system for a week to come. Nevertheless, I will start my letters, and let them take their chance.

DERANGED MAILS.

By the way, here is an opportunity for the Postmaster-General to distinguish himself. Heretofore it had come to be understood that it is not half so easy to connect the mails by through trains as it is to connect the baggage of passengers. Indeed the mails, during the time of snow-drifts, are frequently left a whole day behind, when the baggage gets through. Couldn't Mr. CAMPBELL and his special agents manage to "make a precedent," and show that there is nothing unconstitutional in getting mail-bags along just as rapidly as passengers and their luggage can travel? The fault must be either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, with those who are employed to transport the mails from one railroad terminus to another.

THE SPEAKERSHIP PROSPECT.

There is nothing new in regard to the Speakership. The Anti-Nebraska men have settled down into calm indifference about the delay. They know that in no way can they promote organization more surely than by adhering to Mr. BANKS, and if they can't organize the House by that means, it is out of their power to help it;—that they have but the one duty to perform, and that is, vote for BANKS just as often as the Ballotists will lay aside "bunkum" for half an hour and take a ballot. The Administration has the responsibility of carrying on the Government, has not party strength enough to organize the House itself, but chooses, dog in the manger like, not to let the strongest party in the House—the Anti-Nebraska men—elect their candidate. This they can do whenever they choose, by aiding in the adoption of the plurality, just as the Republicans did in your State Legislature. And there is no reason why they should not permit the adoption of the plurality, for they do not profess to be opposed to it on principle. On the contrary they tell us they will vote for the plurality if we will drop Mr. BANKS and take up any other man.

WHY THE NEBRASKAITS OPPOSE BANKS.

I confess I am not at all certain that they would keep a promise made upon such shallow basis. But even if some of them and our friends could unite their votes on any other man, it would be disgrace to attempt it,—for there is no objection to Mr. BANKS on principle that would not apply equally to any other man who could be supported by the Anti-Nebraska men. The war is made against Mr. BANKS simply because the Anti-Nebraska forces have made such a determined stand upon him, and because the Nebraskaits know that he would make a most able and reliable presiding officer,—one whom they could not override by parliamentary tactics, confuse or dismay by brow-beating, or betray by cajolery. If they could break our friends away from him, they would feel also that they had robbed us of part of our victory, because we took it on their own terms; and, besides, they would hope that the Anti-Nebraska men, once disorganized, might be compelled at last, in order to concentrate their vote again, to unite on a man with negative qualities, who would be a "straw" Speaker, and so pretty much at the mercy of our opponents. When asked to tell us why they insist upon the desertion of Mr. BANKS, they answer nothing, or else pretend to believe he is in favor of practical amalgamation, or offer some other equally silly and transparent excuse for their course.

BACKBONE IN THE ASCENDANT.

Our friends all understand the game of the Opposition, and don't intend to play into their hands. They have everything to gain by firmness, and nothing to gain by any other course—because they know perfectly well, what some of our traitors have exposed to the opposition, that the Anti-Nebraska men cannot unite so large a vote upon any other candidate. Depend upon it, that this is so,—and be assured, all of you, that there is nothing to be done but *stand fast*. I should think the Administration would have found this out before now. The Anti-Nebraska caucus of last Friday was called for mischief, in the hope that it would break up the Banks column; but it turned out the most thorough and encouraging meeting that has been held by our friends. Many speeches were made, all in good temper, and some of them exceedingly eloquent. Among the speakers was Mr. CAMPBELL, of *Pennsylvania, whose speech is described as a perfect* gem of eloquence and power. All the circumstances of the occasion were significant, and I don't think the mischief-makers will want another caucus to further their plans. When they do, I promise each and all of them a "first-rate notice."

A GARBLED REPORT.

I perceive that a shockingly garbled report of the *debate which occurred in the House on the 16th* inst., between Mr. SAGE, of New-York, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, is published by the *Union*, and copied in a New-York journal, which introduces it by styling the former gentleman "a representative of the Seward interest." This will be news to Mr. SAGE's constituents, who remember that he declined to recognize the Republican movement in New-York last Fall. But, I alluded to the affair for the purpose of inquiring who garbled the report, and left out all the essential points of Mr. SAGE's remarks tending to show Mr. DUNN's tortuous course in regard to sustaining a caucus nominee for the Speakership. Was it the reporter? If so, he is shockingly inefficient. I fear that the fault lays elsewhere,—and that somebody has been taking the liberty of "revising" another man's speech;—who was it?

CRAMPTON'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

The TIMES article of yesterday on "Our Relations with England," has been read here with interest as a clear, calm and common—sense view of the subject, and discriminating estimate of its probable future. There is one point, however, in which it differs from the general understanding here, and upon which I desire to present a suggestion or two. I refer to the assumption that Mr. CRAMPTON is personally relieved from responsibility for his connection with the illicit recruiting scheme, because his Government declares that he acted under instructions. Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct was a violation of our neutrality laws on *his* part; that fixes *his* crime as between himself and the United States Government. The instructions issued to him by his Government give *his act another character* as between the two Governments, and constitute it the act of Great Britain, and a violation of our sovereignty. *Now, I submit* that even full and ample atonement by Great Britain for her violation of our sovereignty, would not release Mr. CRAMPTON from the penalty of his crime, any more than a man is relieved of responsibility and punishment for the commission of murder because employed to commit it by somebody else who assumes the responsibility, and bows his own neck to the halter. Even a negro slave who commits a crime by order of his master is not exculpated by law.

HE CHOSE TO YIELD TO TEMPTATION.

It is a mistake to suppose Mr. CRAMPTON was compelled to follow his instructions, and violate our municipal laws. He is merely an agent of the British Government, and if "instructions" can cover his crime and shield him from its penalty, "instructions" ought equally to shield a thousand agents whom England might send here to recruit men, assuring them that she would assume the responsibility. The only difference between these "agents" and Mr. CRAMPTON is, that the latter cannot be punished by the Courts, but only by dismissal from the diplomatic position near our Government which he has abused. I have said he was not compelled to violate our laws. He could have declined to obey his instructions and have thrown up his commission. That would have been honorable,—but he chose, rather than make this sacrifice, to take the risk, and he cannot escape the penalty. His dismissal, therefore, does not involve a suspension of diplomatic relations, and can in no degree depend upon the withdrawal of Mr. BUCHANAN from London.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. CASS is still confined to his room by an attack of neuralgia. As soon as he is able to resume his seat in the Senate, we shall have another debate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This treaty, I believe, contains no provision for its termination, but is perpetual; which fact seriously complicates the difficulty of settling the controversy growing out of it. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Petitions were presented from retired and dismissed officers of the Navy, complaining of the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. BELL of Tenn., while approving generally of the action of the Board, thought Lieut. MAURY's eminent services should have exempted him from a sentence which he considers a mark of degradation.

Mr. MALLORY said Lieutenant MAURY had been assigned a position on shore at his own request.

Mr. BELL argued that Lieutenant MAURY served nearly ten years at sea, and was entitled to consideration accordingly.

Several gentlemen discussed the question of remedying any mistakes the Navy Board may have committed.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. BOYCE made an ineffectual motion to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate, except by unanimous consent, for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected.

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution, that if no Speaker be elected by Monday next, members resign, *and an adjournment ensue till the 2d Monday in* May.

The resolution was laid on the table by 25 majority.

Mr. SNEED then submitted a resolution, that the supporters of Mr. BANKS select one candidate from among the supporters of Mr. RICHARDSON and one from those of Mr. FULLER; that those voting for Mr. RICHARDSON select one of Mr. BANKS' friends and one Mr. FULLER's; and that the voters for Mr. FULLER *choose one from among the friends of Mr. RICHARDSON*, and one from those of Mr. BANKS—the members so selected to be considered the only candidates in nomination; and that the lowest on each trial be dropped until an election be effected.

The resolution was tabled, and the House proceeded to take the

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	[illegible]	Richardson	[illegible]
Fuller	31	Pennington	2

L. D. Campbell, 8; Messrs. Porter, Haven and Shorter, each 1. Necessary for a choice, [illegible].

Mr. RUST offered a resolution declaring as the sense of the House that Messrs. BANKS, RICHARDSON, *FULLER and PENNINGTON, by withdrawing their* names as candidates, would remove obstacles to an organization.

Mr. FULLER said he desired to remove one obstacle by withdrawing. [Cries of "No, No!"]

Mr. PENNINGTON remarked, that this was the first intimation he had received that he stood in the way *of an organization*—but he did not longer wish to occupy that position.

Mr. RUST withdrew the resolution.

Mr. WHITING submitted a resolution for the election of a Speaker, leaving a blank therein to be filled with the name of a person whom a majority might select.

Tabled—by 140 against 44.

Mr. CARLISLE offered a resolution declaring WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, Speaker of the House.

Rejected—47 against 151.

The following are the names of those voting in the affirmative:

Messrs. Bowie, Boyce, Broom, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Cobb of Ala., Cox, Cullen, Dowdell, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Penn., Harris of Md., Herbert, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall, McMullen, McQueen, Millson, Paine, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Richardson, Rust, Savage, Smith of Ala., Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

Adjourned.

The Alliance between Spain, Great Britain and France.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source, that the long talked-of Alliance between Spain, Great Britain and France, has been formally consummated—the first binding herself to send into the field ten to twenty thousand men in the Spring, while her interests, particularly in Cuba, are to be *protected by France and England.*

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

JOHN M. PARKER and JOHN VAN ALLEN, of New-York, were admitted.

No. 88.—The United States vs. Minnesota and the North-western Railway.—Argument on motion to dismiss the cause concluded by the Attorney-General for dismissal.

No. 155.—Motion to dismiss the cause. Argued by Mr. DAY in favor, and by Mr. JOHNSON in opposition.

Important from Honduras—Cabanas Returning at the Head of American and Native Troops.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The brig *Helen Jane*, from Truxillo, Honduras, arrived at this port to-day. She brings accounts from Honduras, that CABANAS, the former President, who was driven out by Gen. GUARDIOLA, and who sometime since joined Col. WALKER, in Nicaragua, was reported to be on the frontiers of Honduras, at the head of four hundred Americans and one thousand native troops, with the purpose of reconquering the country. He will probably succeed, Gen. GUARDIOLA refusing to fight with the Yankees, as they are, in his opinion, irresistible. He declares that he will leave the State of Honduras, should the Americans enter. The Captain of the *Helen Jane* reports *that the leading native inhabitants of Omoa and* Truxillo are not opposed to WALKER's taking the *lead of their affairs if he respects their property and* positions.

Executive Appointments in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 21.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Judge DAVIS decided that the recent appointment of a new Sheriff for this County by Gov. WELLS, who had removed the old one, was illegal under the resolve amending the Constitution of the State, giving to the people the power to choose Sheriff, Judges and Registers of Probate. The case came before the Court on the attempt of the newly appointed Sheriff to take charge of the Court. The Judge decided that the old Sheriff was legally in office. A similar decision has been given by Chief Justice TENNEY, in Somerset County, as it relates to Registers of Probate. These decisions, if sustained by the full bench, render negative all the recent appointments of Sheriffs and Registers of Probate made by Gov. WELLS, in the places of persons removed by him from those offices. The case goes to the full bench.

State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 21.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Democrat, was to-day elected State Treasurer.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21.

We have received no mail here south of Washington to-day.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointments by the Canal Board—The Assembly Committees.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Canal Board was in caucus, this evening, on the appointments to be made. Those settled upon are as follows: BENONI THOMPSON, Collector at Buffalo; DR. HYDE, Collector at Tonawanda; ANDREW J. FRENCH, Superintendent Seventh Section Erie Canal; THOMAS FOSTER, Superintendent Twelfth Section; ED. HUBBARD, Superintendent Thirteenth Section.

The Speaker of the Assembly gives the Committee of Ways and Means to the Americans, LYMAN ODELL being the Chairman, and Messrs. DENNISTOUN and GUEST the other members.

The following are some of the principal Committees settled on by the Speaker:

Ways and Means—Odell, (Am.,) Scott, (Dem.,) Pendergast, (Rep.,) Dennistoun, (Am.,) and Guest, (Am.)

Banks—Bradner, (Dem.,) Jubend, (Rep.,) Miller, (Dem.,) Lefever, (Whig,) and Jenkins, (Am.)

Insurance—Scott, (Dem.,) Gage, Woods, (Dem.,) Mead, Bury.

Railroads—Hale, (Dem.,) B. Smith, (Rep.,) Wiltse, (Dem.,) J. B. Clark, (Dem.,) Northup, (Am.)

Judiciary—Foot, (Dem.,) Tummer, (Dem.,) Wakeman, (Rep.,) Holmes, (Dem.,) Prescott, (Am.,) Anthon, (Dem.,) Hakes, (Am.)

Canals—Cole, (Rep.,) Goodrich, (Dem.,) Van Leveer, (Rep.,) Thomas, (Dem.)

Claims—Snow, (Rep.,) Chairman.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Senate met this evening, but for want of a quorum adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Assembly convened and the roll was called, but less than a quorum being present, an adjournment was carried till to-morrow.

Naval Court-Martial for the Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Naval Court-Martial effected an organization to-day, and proceeded with the trial of Commander RITCHIE, who pleaded not guilty. Mr. [illegible], the Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, testified, giving an account of the transaction as detailed by Mr. RITCHIE, who boasted, in presence of witnesses, of having used the words liar, scoundrel and coward.

The examination for the Prosecution was not *completed when the Court adjourned.*

The charge and specification preferred against *the accused are as follows:*

CHARGE AND SPECIFICATION OF A CHARGE PREFERRED *BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AGAINST ROBERT* RITCHIE, A COMMANDER IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Charge—Scandalous conduct, tending to the *destruction of good morals.*

SPECIFICATION—In this that at divers times between the 1st and 15th day of December, in the year *1855, in the city of Washington, D. C., the said* Com. ROBERT RITCHIE, publicly asserted that he had on an occasion, then recent, in a conversation held by him with Captain SAMUEL F. DUPONT, of the Navy, applied to the said DUPONT the epithets liar, scoundrel and coward, or used to him insulting language of similar import; the pretext for the said insulting language being the action in the case of said RITCHIE, of a Naval Board of officers, *assembled under the authority of the Act of Congress,* approved Feb. 28, 1855, entitled "An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy," of which Board the said DUPONT was a member; the said assertions and language of the said RITCHIE tending to bring on a quarrel or duel between him and the said DUPONT, and tending also to impair the efficiency and independence of tribunals such as the said Board, constituted by law for public purposes, and to deter members of such Boards from the conscientious discharge of their duties. (Signed,)

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1856.

From the Plains—Another Expedition by Colonel Harney.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The *Democrat* received an express this evening, conveying intelligence from Fort Pierre for Dec. 15. The troops were comfortably quartered. Major HOWES' command which was sent to "Leon de Court" had not been heard from. General HARNEY was fitting out an expedition of 100 men to make an excursion up the Missouri. The Sioux Indians were to hold a grand council at Fort Pierre in February, in order to settle a basis for peace. Much snow had fallen, and the weather was very severe.

Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 21.

The building at the corner of Water and Clinton streets, in this city, known as the Conical Mills, owned and occupied by Messrs. FORSHEE, SMITH & HICKS as a flouring establishment, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, which was slightly injured. The total loss is about $30,000—insured for about $16,000, a portion of which is in companies as follows:

Western, Mass.	$1,000	Bridgeport	$3,000
Phoenix, of Hartford	2,000	Lafarge	2,000
City of Hartford	2,000	Market	4,000

The books and papers of Messrs. FORSHEE, SMITH & HICKS were destroyed.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Jan. 21.

At a meeting of fifteen hundred inhabitants of Fredericton on the 19th inst., the Mayor presiding, resolutions condemnatory of the Prohibitory Liquor Law were carried by a vote of five to one. Speeches were made on both sides. The proceedings were harmonious, and conducted with much good feeling, closing with three cheers for the Queen.

The Troubles in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

A dispatch from Weston says: "The reported battle in Kansas was greatly exaggerated. Nothing serious occurred. No one was killed, and but few slightly wounded."

Fire in Cambridgeport, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A fire broke out in Cambridgeport this forenoon, and destroyed the large building on Main-street, occupied by JAMES G. BLAKE as a furniture manufactory. Mr. BLAKE's loss is about $10,000, mostly insured in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Weather South.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 21—P. M.

Snow has fallen here to-day to the depth of six inches, and the storm still continues.

A dispatch from Petersburg makes the same report. No train has arrived here to-day from the North.

INSANITY FROM HOME SICKNESS.—A German was taken into custody on Saturday, who had been indulging a queer freak of insanity. He purchased a dory for $4 50, which he had fitted out in a peculiar manner with oars and sails, and provisions sufficient for a fortnight's subsistence. It was his intention to put to sea in a day or two in this boat, hoping, as he expressed himself to Dr. STEDMAN, who was called to examine him, to reach Europe in twenty-two days. On the Doctor's asking him how he should supply himself with food when what he now had was consumed, he said he had a little money to buy more. *Home sickness* is said to have induced his insanity.—*Boston Bee.*

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A woman named MILLS, who resided in the vicinity of No. 140 Essex-street, was burned to death Friday evening, while she was lying upon a bed intoxicated, as is supposed. A coal from the stove, it was thought, communicated with some matches near the bed, setting it on fire, and burning her with it. She was found by the neighbors, who were attracted by the fire, but was quite dead when found.—*Boston Times.*

DECEASE OF TWO VETERANS.—The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* records the deaths of ISAAC SMOOT and HENRY MARSH, two old citizens, and adds that Mr. SMOOT was in the battle of Chippewa, besides *other of the frontier struggles, under the gallant* SCOTT. Gen. SCOTT, when passing through Winchester, some three years ago, sent for him, and there was an affecting interview between them. Mr. MARSH was a drum-major in the Norfolk campaign.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Twenty-seventh Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, came off last night, at the Academy of Music, and a brilliant affair it was. The Academy was decorated with wreaths of roses entwined along the tiers of seats, and the stage was hung with white embroidered satin. At the rear of the stage there was a large illuminated circle, in the centre of which was the fireman's arms, and beneath it two carriages—one of Hose Company No. 36, and the other Hose Company No. —. Besides these ornamentations were engine pipes of various sizes arranged with good effect; and otherwise the house was appropriately and elegantly fitted for the occasion. The parquet was covered, and, with that of the stage, formed a floor from the rear to the entrance. On it, and in the boxes and circles, more than three thousand persons were assembled, forming the largest and decidedly the finest gathering the firemen have had at their annuals. The dancing continued without interruption from 10 o'clock until near daylight, and even then, all who desired to dance had not had a comfortable opportunity. Supper was served from 12 until 4 o'clock, as parties desired, and so far as was known, all were satisfied. The result of the ball must be gratifying to those who are interested in the fund, in aid of which it was gotten up.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Consumption Hospital.

The Trustees of the Consumption Hospital were convened last evening at Clinton Hall. In the absence of the President, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM presided.

An appeal to the public in behalf of the Hospital was presented in a printed form for consideration and adoption, and was referred to a Committee, with instructions to amend it in certain particulars. The draft of a report to the Legislature was also read, stating the present condition and prospects of the institution, and stating that, in obedience to the requirements of the charter, the Board were now busily engaged in collecting statistics having reference to the prevalence and fatality of consumption and its kindred diseases in this City and throughout the State. The report concludes with a petition to the Legislature in favor of an appropriation of $50,000, conditioned that an equal amount should be raised by private subscription. This report was accepted and referred to a Committee for revision and completion previous to being forwarded to the Legislature.

Some statistical details were referred to, from which it appeared that the highest number of *deaths from cholera in New-York in 1854, were 2,478,* which produced great alarm and involved a corresponding expense, and during the same year the deaths from consumption alone were 2,959. In 1855 the deaths from cholera were only 28, while the deaths from consumption were 2,874, only slightly differing from the previous year, while the deaths *from all diseases of the lungs and throat (including* consumption,) were no fewer than 5,090.

The Greek Church and Eastern Politics.

On Monday evening Dr. J. O. NOYES delivered an interesting lecture at Clinton Hall, before the *Young Men's Christian Association*, on the Greek Church, in its relations to Catholicism, Mohammedanism and the politics of the Eastern world.

He commenced by remarking that the proper discussion of so vast a subject demanded an intimate acquaintance with the Christian and Moslem systems of theology. Profound polemical statements were interdicted for want of time. The Doctor gave, however, a lucid sketch of the distinctions in question, and of the "*laissez faire*" spirit of Mahometan fatalism which had prostrated the Ottoman Empire. He *thought there was more of human liberty* in the Greek Church than in the Latin. The Hungarians would have been the political regenerators of Turkey, could they have been permitted to develop their free institutions. Shame that the powers of Europe consented to the sacrifice. Nevertheless, good had been indirectly effected. Magyar refugees *had carried Protestantism into the interior of European Turkey.*

A eulogium upon American Missions in that country formed the appropriate close of the Doctor's address.

Evening School Items.

No Ward has so large an attendance upon its evening schools as the Eleventh. In the boys' department last week it averaged 480; in the girls' 460.

In the Sixth Ward the average evening attendance is 196. The improved furniture of the house has operated to draw in more than before attended.

The school house in City Hall-place will be in a state of improvement next Summer. The intention is to make it as good as No. 24, now a crack house.

The Fourth Ward School, in James-street, is largely attended this term. The opening of the Bowery will necessitate the removal of the present school edifice, and the erection of a new first-class building, with all of the modern improvements.

Abuse of Children.

Why don't the Police arrest the women who carry young children into the street, and keep the poor things freezing in their arms by the hour, to excite sympathy and make their begging a better business? It is disgraceful to the City and the age, that infants should be so inhumanly treated. What *Policeman will win the thanks of gentle charity,* if not a medal from the Mayor—paid for out of the City *funds—by taking care of all such that he finds* in his beat? Arrest the mothers and relieve their suffering babes.

Ventilating Railroad Cars.

The Erie Railroad Company has introduced a ventilating car which has a great many improvements. One of the simplest of its contrivances is a small window, opening upon hinges, set into the larger windows of the car, affording a chance for each passenger to ventilate his own part of the car, without disturbing anybody else. This improvement, we take it, is attended by small expense, and may be adapted to all ordinary car-windows with very little trouble. The plan of heating the cars by a current of warm air, supplied by a furnace beneath the floor, is also somewhat new, and seems to perform well.

☞ The Board of Supervisors seems to have a hard time still. There is no prospect that the Mayor will abate his doggedness, or that the minority will gratify him by succumbing. We don't know how the quarrel is to end. Perhaps there will be no Board at all till Mr. WOOD goes out.

Death from Inhalation of Chloroform in Edinburg.

The following case is reported in the Edinburg *Medical Journal*. A lady, aged 36 years, called on Dr. W. A. ROBERTS, in order to have some teeth extracted. As she had inhaled chloroform once, during an accouchement, and as Dr. R. had also administered it to her on *four* previous occasions during the past year, he consented to employ it. She had only taken about nine or ten inspirations, when, in less than a minute from the time she began to inhale, *and while speaking*, she gave a convulsive start, and, with a stertorus inspiration, and the eyes and mouth wide open, sunk to the floor. Dr. SIMPSON, being near at hand, was sent for, and arrived in less than five minutes, with Dr. PRIESTLEY. The means employed for relief were artificial respiration, galvanism and bleeding, though only a few ounces of blood could be obtained. After artificial respiration had been carried on for some time, spontaneous inspirations took place, the pulse became distinct, and the lividity of the face in a great measure disappeared. But these favorable indications ultimately declined, and after one hour and a quarter of the most energetic exertions (especially on the part of Dr. SIMPSON,) the case was reluctantly abandoned as hopeless, life being manifestly extinct.

At the *post-mortem* examination the chief morbid appearances were found in the heart. This organ was very small, the right side flaccid and full of blood, the left firm and contracted. The walls of the right side were unusually thin, and their tissue was soft and lacerable. Under the microscope, the muscular fibres of the right ventricle were much altered in appearance; the transverse striæ were indistinct, or had entirely disappeared in some portions, while fatty granules were everywhere observable, arranged in lines along the direction of the fibres.

The father of the patient had died of disease of the heart, being found dead in his chair.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

A Collision in the Straits of Dover the Cause of her Detention.

Departure of the Belgique from Southampton.

The Austrian Peace Proposition and Count Esterhazy's Mission.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON BRITISH TRADE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Consols—87 to 87 1-8 ex-div.

The United States Mail steamship *Washington*, Capt. CAVENDY, has arrived, with the German, French and English mails, and about thirty passengers, and brings dates from Southampton to the 9th inst.

The departure of the *Washington* was delayed four days from the following causes: On the 17th ult. she arrived off Cowes en route to Bremerhaven, and having transhipped her mails and passengers for England, proceeded on her voyage, arriving off Bremerhaven on the 21st. The Captain was informed by two Pilots, who came on board, that the river Weser was frozen up, and therefore it would not be safe for him to proceed with his ship. A steamtug was also sent alongside the ship from the Agents of the Company with another Pilot on board, but in consequence of the danger, owing to the ice, he refused to take charge of the ship. The mails, passengers, baggage, &c., being transferred to the tug, the *Washington* weighed anchor and proceeded on her return voyage to Southampton. On the 22d ult., at 10 A. M., she passed a light-ship which was supposed, by the pilot in charge of the *Washington*, to be the *Galloper*. The weather being very thick and hazy the mistake was not discovered until about 12¼ o'clock, when the vessel went ashore on the Long Sands. Here the *Washington* remained for about 7½ hours, and then floated off easily and without any apparent damage to the ship, beyond the loss of a new kedge anchor weighing 25 cwt., two hawsers and sundry gear necessary to save the ship from the imminent peril in which she was placed. About two hours after the ship floated, it commenced blowing a heavy gale of wind from the westward, and had not the united exertions of the commander, officers and crew of *the Washington* succeeded in removing the ship previous to the commencement of the gale, there is every probability that she would have become a total wreck. At 7 A. M., on the 23d, they reached the Straits of Dover with the necessary signal lights burning, the weather being thick and a gale of wind blowing from the W. S. W. In steering through the Straits a sailing vessel without any lights was observed on the port bow of the *Washington*, and the pilot *supposing the sail to be running before the wind* ordered the helmsman of the *Washington* to put the helm a-port, which was immediately done. It was then discovered that the sailing ship was on the port tack, standing towards the English coast; and it being then too late to shift the helm to avoid a collision, the ship drifted alongside with her fore-topsails aback, and the two vessels came in collision side by side. A sea pulling against the stranger drove her with much force against the paddle-box of the *Washington*, breaking the whole of the framework in, and doing considerable damage to the after part. Having cleared the wreck the *Washington* proceeded on her voyage and reached [illegible]

[illegible]

beyond the displacement of her copper, which was considerably torn, no damage was found to the bottom of the vessel. She was then undocked and recoppered thoroughly, and having had her paddle-box repairs effected, sailed for New-York on the morning of the 9th inst.

Some delay was occasioned to the *Washington* in the repairing of the damage done, owing to the bad state of the weather and the usual scarcity of labor at the Christmas and New-Year seasons, but through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General, who caused a special mail to be made up for her conveyance, the *Washington* was allowed the time necessary under the circumstances.

Great praise is due to Capt. CAVENDY for his undivided attention to his vessel during her stay at Southampton. To him with the assistance of his officers may solely be attributed the hasty completion of the repairs, and consequently the more speedy departure of the vessel from Southampton for New-York. Every attention was also given by the American agents, Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., who with the commander were continually to be seen in attendance upon the *Washington*, superintending and urging on the workmen employed. It is due to all on board the *Washington* to again allude to the fortunate circumstance of floating the vessel from the long sand, and thereby doubtless saving the ship.

This is the *first* casualty which has occurred to either of the New-York and Bremen ships, and in this instance owing to the very thick weather and tremendous winds the cause must be entirely attributed to the result of accident in the mistake of the light-ship. The well known and tried services of Capt. SIMS, the North Sea pilot who has always the charge of the *Washington* and *Hermann* from Cowes to Bremen, having extended over a period of eight years without the least misfortune, is a sufficient guarantee that the grounding of the *Washington* was a result which could not under all the circumstances have been foreseen or prevented.

The new screw steamship *Belgique* also sailed from Southampton on the 9th inst. The vessel belongs to the Royal Mail, Belgian and Transatlantic Steam Navigation, at Antwerp, and is the precursor of a line of steamers between that port and New-York *via* Southampton. The *Belgique* is a fine looking ship of about 1,800 tons register, laden with engines of 500 horse power. She was built at Amsterdam by M. VON VLISSINGEN, and is fitted for first, second and third-class passengers. Although her lines are not of the latest introduction, yet her appearance is somewhat pleasing. The internal arrangements, for a mail steamer, are, however, peculiar, and bear no comparison with the elegant and commodious accommodations furnished on board the present steamships running between New-York and England. Her first-class apartments are few, but in the fore part of the ship arrangements are made to carry some 500 or 600 persons. This part consists entirely of sleeping berths, arranged in the order generally observed in emigration vessels, and in which Dutch, Swiss, Belgian, German, and, if they choose, English and Americans, may be "accommodated." The *Belgique* was to sail from Southampton on the 1st inst., but that being the day on which she arrived at that port, and her boilers being in a great state of derangement, it was necessary to detain the vessel to effect necessary repairs. By the adoption of great exertion only was she enabled to leave on the day named. This vessel is to be followed by other ships of a similar class, some of which are in process of building. The *Belgique* brings from Southampton about twenty passengers and forty tons of cargo.

The *Carlo Mauran*, of Providence, Capt. [illegible]

having completed her repairs, has reshipped her cargo of iron, and was to sail from Southampton for New-York direct on the 7th inst.

We publish below some interesting extracts from our London files, containing the latest news:

Letters from Turin of the 2d inst. announce the arrival of General ALPHONSE DELLA MARMORA in that capital on the 1st. The Government had placed a special train at his disposal, but the General refused to accept it. Madame DELLA MARMORA went to Genoa to meet her husband. The Ministers and a great number of Deputies assembled at the station to welcome the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army in the Crimea. General DELLA MARMORA was only to remain a couple of days in Turin, to receive instructions from his Government, being summoned to Paris to assist at the council of war which is to be held in the French Capital. In consequence of the necessity of his immediate departure, the banquet which was to have been offered him by the Deputies, is postponed until his return.

A new exchange of prisoners between the French and Russians has taken place at Odessa. Among the French prisoners given up were three officers of the [illegible] who were captured some time ago by the Cossacks whilst out shooting in the neighborhood of Kinburn.

It is said that the resentment of Russia against Sweden is very great. She will never forget or forgive the alliance of that Government with France and England.

The latest quotation of Consols, dated London, Saturday the 5th inst. are:

Consols for Account (Jan. 10)...87 to 87⅛ ex div.
Turkish Four per Cent. Scrip.... 4 to 3¾ dis.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Success of Napoleonism—Paris Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855.

A PANEGYRIC ON LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Bourgeois of Paris used to say, returning from the promenade, "J'ai vu le roi maçon," by which they meant they had seen the King, who was nothing but a great builder. To-day the same Bourgeoisie say, under like circumstances, "J'ai vu l'homme du jour," "I have seen the man of the times." LOUIS PHILIPPE was a mason King, a great builder even; but he was only a foundation-layer compared to "the man of the times," LOUIS NAPOLEON. The great foot-print which LOUIS PHILIPPE has left on the map of Paris is its fortifications; but long after these shall have crumbled away and been built over, the New Louvre, and the Rue de Rivoli, and the great new Boulevards, for the embellishment and salubrity of the city, will stand as monuments to mark LOUIS NAPOLEON as the chief of monarch builders. But "the man of the times" is something more than a great builder; he not only builds great monuments of architectural art, opens up new and magnificent streets and squares, invents gun-boats, and plans artillery for the Crimea, but he inaugurates new systems of public charity, and discovers new methods of stopping hungry mouths, and of filling them as well with bread as with cheers for their benefactor.

Thus, within a few days, public furnaces have been established all over Paris, at which the following articles of diet are served to the poor at the prices annexed: A demi-litre, nearly a pint of beef soup, at one sou or cent; one hundred grammes, between three and four ounces, of cooked meat at one sou and two-thirds; half a litre of cooked vegetables, at one sou; half a litre of rice soup, at one sou; child's portion, half the preceding. The establishment of these furnaces does not interfere with the regular distribution which takes place gratis at the houses of the most needy. In this manner, and at an insignificant expense to the State, starvation—hunger even, is kept from the poor. NAPOLEON is emphatically, "the man of the times," ready for every emergency.

THE NEW LOUVRE.

The scaffolding has now been removed from the new Louvre, and although there are critics who condemn the barbarism of the style which predominates, every one is struck with the beauty and the grandeur of the general effect. The interior courts, the last part of this great national palace uncovered, meets a more general approbation than the exterior. Thus has this great work, commenced but a little over three years ago, been brought to a termination, and France can now boast of a palace without rival, and without fear of a rival for perhaps centuries to come.

STATUE OF FRANCIS I.

The new statue of FRANCIS I., just finished by M. CLESINGER, for the court of the Louvre proper, has been placed upon its pedestal for criticism. It is the largest equestrian statue yet erected in Paris, and is condemned as too large, and as too striking in its movement for the cold and quiet style of the court in which it is placed. It is generally recognized, however, as a complete success as a great work of art. The statue, which is in bronze, represents the victor of Marignan clothed in an armor of steel; his right arm is extended in sign of command, whilst with the left he holds the reins of his bridle. The horse is represented prancing, with one fore foot raised from the ground. Large crowds collect daily to see this great work of art.

REVENGE OF THE BARAQUES.

Those of your readers who have visited Paris know that, during the holidays of Christmas and New-Year's, a large number of booths are erected along the principal thoroughfares of the city for the sale of cheap gifts. The number of these booths erected each year is about five thousand, the greatest proportion being on the Boulevards, between the Bastille and the Madeleine. But it happens that this is precisely the route which the grand procession of next Saturday is to take, and just as the small merchants had secured their places and were about to commence the erection of their baraques, an order from M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police, was published, which prohibits any baraque being erected till after the passage of the procession on Saturday. Now, this is exactly the period when these street merchants realize the greatest sales—that is, from two days preceding Christmas up to New-Year's day; and notwithstanding the Prefect allows them to stand this year till the 14th January, as a compensation for time lost during the holiday week, it is but too evident that the annual fair will be sacrificed, and the poor people who had made large calculations upon it will really suffer seriously.

When this order of the Prefect was published there was great commotion among the baraques. Assemblages were formed at different points on the Boulevards, and the Police might have experienced trouble if some one had not conceived the happy idea of applying to the Emperor for money compensation for the loss. The application to His Majesty was made, and will no doubt be favorably received. Thus the gay scene which the principal Boulevards ordinarily present during the Winter holidays is this year much abridged. But in all the other large streets of the Capital, and to a greater extent on account of the prohibition on the Boulevards, one encounters thousands of these booths, where they sell toys that appear always new,—"little nothings" known under the name of *articles de Paris*, which serve as a monetary resource for many needy families, and for which Paris has no rival in the world.

THE MIDNIGHT MASS.

For the first time since the *coup d'état*, the customary Midnight Mass of the Catholic Churches of Paris, on Christmas Eve, was allowed to take place, this year, without restriction. Heretofore the music was prohibited, and, in some churches, the attendance was restricted to a few of the faithful, who were admitted at doors previously indicated to them, the ordinary doors of entrance being closed. The sacred precincts of a church will strike many a [illegible] tionary pro[illegible] but the Government [illegible] necessity which [illegible] of public order. The music of the cathedrals of Paris is not of the same character as that which is heard in Protestant churches, and any one who should have heard the grand music which was executed in the cathedrals of Paris on Monday night last, or rather from 12 to 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and seen the impression produced on the immense masses that crowded them, in every part, would have understood the necessity which dictated the rigor of the Government. In revolutionary times, the cathedrals, on account of the relaxed police which there prevails, were sometimes chosen as points of reunion for disorderly persons; and especially was this the case on the occasion of a midnight Mass, when the most inspiriting music is heard.

Since the *coup d'état*, therefore, the music has been suppressed, and in those churches where free admission is allowed, a very strong police force is stationed, as a useful precaution against any ebullition of patriotism that might take place. These policemen move constantly about in the dense crowd, and their words of command, uttered in a loud tone, mingle strangely with the solemn chanting of the priests at the altar. This year it was known that the service would take place without restrictions, and in consequence the attendance was more like a mob than a peaceful gathering for pious purposes. The policemen were as busy and as officious in keeping up the circulation as they are at the *Petite Bourse* when any panic occurs among the "bulls" and "bears." The Emperor, who had never witnessed a Midnight Mass at any of the large cathedrals of Paris, was present *incognito*, it is said, at Notre Dame, St. Roch and the Madeleine, anxious, no doubt, to witness the effect on the multitudes who were expected to be present; and his majesty must have recognized in the animation he saw, that if there was no real danger in the liberty he was granting, there was at least a revival of *souvenirs* which could not have flattered him if pronounced aloud.

THE EMPRESS GOING BACK TO ST. CLOUD.

The Empress is not satisfied with the narrow and public promenade which the Terrace of the Garden of the Tuileries offers her, and it is said contemplates returning to St. Cloud, where she will remain till after the *accouchement*. The apartments at St. Cloud, prepared and decorated to suit the taste of Her Majesty, possess a charm which she does not find in the cold and formal palace of the Tuileries, and, in addition, she will enjoy a complete isolation in the gardens and park.

The Empress has just decreed a pension from her private purse to Madames RACINE and BENEYER, the former mistresses of a school at Toulouse, where Her Majesty passed two years of her scholastic life.

AN AMERICAN BARONESS.

Last week I told you how an American gave himself a title of nobility, and how he tried to make the American Minister a party to the imposition. But the ladies have a better and a surer way of accomplishing this object. A certain amount of personal charms, not uncommon in America, but quite rare in Europe, and a "dot" ranging any where between a hundred thousand and half a million, will secure any title from a Lady to a Duchess. The other morning I found on my table a large diplomatic-looking envelope, which contained the following notice:

"The Baron LOUIS DE WAECHTER, Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, has the honor to inform you of the marriage of Monsieur the Baron AUGUSTE DE WAECHTER, his brother, Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the Emperor of France, with Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE LOUISA LEE, daughter of Madame the Widow LEE, (of New-York,) and invites you to be present at the nuptial benediction, which will be given them at the Church of the Redemption, Rue Chauchat, Thursday, 20th December, at 1 o'clock precisely."

It was mail day, and I could not avail myself of the polite invitation; but without having been present, I can inform your readers that the match between Baron WAECHTER and Miss LEE, now the Baroness WAECHTER, was made up last Summer at the Springs of Baden, and that aside from the Baron's title and the lady's hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the match was an agreeable one to both parties. The Baron WAECHTER is about forty-five years of age, an excellent and kind-hearted gentleman, and strongly attached to America and the Americans.

What a pity American gentlemen cannot find titles with the same facility, so as not to be put to such straits as was poor George Jones!

CRUVELLI AFTER THE SAME BAUBLE.

As I predicted, CRUVELLI has chosen the title of Baroness, and sent her manager begging for a prima donna. When her resolution to that effect was taken, she did not wait till her engagement for this year should be finished, but refused to sing the last evening she was announced, which was Sunday evening last, the piece "The Huguenots." The case was no doubt pressing, since she had but four nights more to sing before the end of the year and the end of her engagement, and since she loses a considerable forfeit by the refusal. She will take her title of Baroness, and at the end of a year of marital experience, it is safe to predict will appear upon the stage again; for with the "tragic element" which common repute gives her, not more than a year will pass without a family quarrel, and the first quarrel will bring her back to the scenes again, and to the realization of the 160,000 a year, which was held up as a *contre-balance* against her marriage.

NEW OPERAS.

Two new operas have been produced this week, one at the Opera Comique, entitled "Les Saisons," the music by M. MASSE, the other at the Grand Opera, entitled "Pantagruel." The first was a complete success; the second only a mediocre success. Their Majesties and the Court were present at both representations. MALAKOFF.

The Austrian Propositions to Russia.

Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

A good deal has been said about the propositions presented by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Russia, and accepted by France and England. Until they are officially known, I may as well give you what is stated in the German Chancelleries in Paris, already alluded to, and I have reason to suspect that it is perhaps nearer the truth than anything as yet published on the subject. With respect to the Danubian Principalities, I am assured that, as already stated, *the complete abolition* of the Russian Protectorate is insisted upon. Russia is to have no exclusive right of protection, nor intervention, in the domestic affairs of the Principalities. It is demanded that the Principalities shall retain their privileges and immunities under the *suzeraineté* of the Sultan, and that the Ottoman Porte, in concert with the contracting Powers, shall grant to the Principalities an internal organization according to the necessities and freely expressed wishes of the population. In concert with the Sultan also, as their suzerain, the Principalities will adopt a *permanent defensive system*, such as is required by their geographical position, and no obstacle and no impediment shall be offered to them to resist aggression on the part of a foreign power. In exchange for the fortified places and territory occupied by the Allied armies, Russia will be required to assent to a modification of her own frontier with Turkey in Europe. The frontier thus modified, conformable to the general interest, will commence from the neighborhood of Chotym, following the line of mountains which extend in a southeasterly direction, and terminating in the Lake Salik. The line will be definitively regulated by the treaty of peace, and the ceded territory will be restored to the Principalities, and consequently to the *suzeraineté* of the Porte.

With respect to the Danube, the opening of that river and its mouths *will be effectually assured* by regulations in which Europe will have an interest, and in which the contracting Powers will be duly represented, excepting the portions belonging to the Powers who have territory on its banks, which will be regulated according to the principle established by the Congress of Vienna in matters relating to fluvial navigation. Each of the contracting Powers will have the right to maintain one or two small vessels of war at the mouths of the river, with the object of insuring the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

The Black Sea will be made *completely neutral*. Its waters will be open to the [illegible] of all nations, but [illegible] and in order to [illegible] neutralization, the [illegible] military [illegible] abated, and no [illegible] complete protection of commercial and maritime interests of all nations will be secured in the various ports of the Black Sea by regulations based on and in conformity with international right. The two Powers possessing territory on the Black Sea will accept the engagement reciprocally to [illegible] whose force shall be determined previously, necessary for the service of their coasts respectively. It is also provided that such stipulation or convention as shall have been agreed as for that object will be appended to the general treaty.

It will be previously submitted to the approval of the Powers who sign that treaty, and will have the same force and be in every respect considered as forming an integral part of that instrument. These stipulations or convention forming part of the general treaty, and secured in the same manner, shall not be altered, modified or canceled without the previous consent of the parties who sign the general treaty. With respect to the closing of the Straits, the exception will be admitted as applicable to the Powers that possess territory on the shores of the Black Sea, as alluded to in the preceding article.

The privileges, immunities and rights of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Porte will be confirmed, but without affecting the dignity and the independence of His Majesty, the Sultan; and, as I informed you yesterday, Russia will, after the peace, be invited to take part with France, England and Austria, in all such deliberations as have for their object to secure to the non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights.

In addition to the above, the belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right to propose, in the general interest of Europe, special conditions besides the four guarantees.

The representatives in Paris of some of the States of Germany, and perhaps one or two Russian residents, are said to be cognizant of the above. The same may perhaps be affirmed of the Belgian Government. At all events, it is believed that the foregoing is a fair summary of the famous Austrian propositions.

Count Esterhazy's Mission—Attitude of the German States.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 4th inst. says: "Of the result of Count ESTERHAZY's mission to St. Petersburg we know nothing positive as yet, nor do I believe we can know anything before the 10th or 12th instant. There are many rumors, but it is not worth while—indeed it would be waste of time to occupy you with them, as they can only be founded on the merest conjectures. In some of the German Chancelleries in Paris it is said that the dispatch sent by Count GEORGE ESTERHAZY's of the disposition of the King of Prussia to support the Austrian propositions at St. Petersburg led to conclusions far too favorable and exaggerated; and that the Count disappeared soon after from Berlin, and it is supposed proceeded to Vienna to set his Government right on the matter, and it is feared to considerably reduce the importance which had unintentionally or otherwise been attached to the promise or engagement of the King.

I mentioned, in a former letter, that it was feared that the intrigues of Russia had produced a certain effect on some of the German States not over pleasing to the Allies. I am now informed that the King of Bavaria continues, as before, anxious for peace, but with restrictions, and he does not go beyond the acceptance by Russia of the four guarantees. M. DE BEUST remains faithful, however, to the impressions with which he left Paris on his return to Germany, and to those who reproach him with his change of opinion he alleges the military advantages the belligerent Powers have already obtained, and the satisfactory explanations given to him by the Emperor and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Determination of Napoleon to Carry on the War.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes:

I understand that the assurance was again given to-day in an official quarter of the resolution of this Government to carry on the war in the most vigorous manner in the event of Russia not acceding to the propositions adopted by the Allies. It was repeated at the same time that the Emperor NAPOLEON had no insatiable desire for war; on the contrary, he would feel as much satisfaction as any one that the war should cease, but that he and the English Government were determined not to abate one iota of the terms on which peace would be accepted, and that if Russia still held out she would soon see how two such Powers make war in the Baltic. It was not denied that there was still a glimmer of hope of peace, but yet admitted that the glimmer was very faint indeed. This does not differ in any respect from what I have more than once described as the disposition of the French Government, but it is no harm to repeat it each time that counter-statements appear in the Russian Press of Belgium and Germany.

Latest from Sebastopol.

A letter in the *Presse d'Orient*, under date of Dec. 16, says:

The Russians, encamped on the north of the bay, must feel rather uncomfortable, for they have not one-half of the little conveniences we enjoy. As far as we can judge, with the aid of telescopes, their installation is most deficient and incomplete, and their supply of wood very insufficient, for we frequently see numbers of their men seeking fuel amid the brushwood of Inkermann and on the sites of some ruined houses close to the bay. They have become of late more sparing of their gunpowder and projectiles. Seeing that we never respond to their provocations, they fire less frequently; nevertheless, when they perceive a horseman or a pedestrian, they cannot resist the temptation, and salute him with a cannon ball or a shell.

We have remarked for some days considerable movement in the Russian camp, from which it is inferred that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF must have received reinforcements. The works intended to blow up the docks are nearly terminated. An officer of the Engineers told me, the day before yesterday, that eight chambers were ready for the purpose, but not yet loaded. The destruction of these gigantic works will not be the least curious episode of the great drama we have been acting here for upwards of a year. You have seen Sebastopol in its splendor, dressed out in all its warlike finery; you have seen it after the 8th of September, when you must have observed a great change in its decoration, but what will it be when the explosion of the mines takes place? I visited some days ago the Sardinian camp, where we have many friends. I found our brave comrades in an excellent condition. Their General-in-Chief pays every attention to the welfare of his troops, and they will get over the Winter as comfortably as it is possible in the Crimea.

The number of sick is quite insignificant. Fresh meat is very agreeable to the soldiers. This is not, however, a mere question of taste, but they are all persuaded that this food is extremely wholesome. They do not relish salt provisions; right or wrong, they regard them as unhealthy; few of the men eat their whole rations, and some of them do not taste it. Physicians vainly assure them that two distributions of salt meat weekly are not injurious to health—they cannot conquer the aversion of the soldier for that article. Cattle was beginning to be scarce in Sardinian camp, and the intendant had been obliged to apply to the English commissariat for a number of oxen.

Effect of the War on the Trade of England.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

The influences of the present war upon the trade of this country are confined to a few simple elements of easy calculation. We are not in a deadly strife of a quarter of a century's duration with our nearest neighbor. Our merchantmen are not watched by privateers as they leave port, nor is privateering a regular branch of home enterprise. We have not to contend with Milan decrees. We are not madly resolved to obtain an important import from no other place than a few islands called our own, all Europe being equally resolved we shall not obtain it even from them.

We are not waging war at once with the enemy and with ourselves, and trying whether peace or war shall do us most harm. In other respects there is all the difference in the world between 1815 and 1855. The injuries inflicted by war upon trade are now the demands on the money and labor markets, the restriction upon our means of expenditure, the irregular employment of shipping, the excessive consumption of certain materials, and the unnatural impetus given to a few manufactures. Nevertheless, there is not a branch of manufacture or commerce which is not more or less affected by war, so entire is the sympathy which pervades the commercial system. On the whole, the wonder is that trade has suffered so little. Our manufactures, perhaps the least warlike portion of the community, have been cautious even to excess, and have limited production to the lowest possible rate. Our merchants have been equally cautious. In every article it is observed that the stock on hand is unusually small, and there is hardly a branch of trade, if one, in which we are not told that the ensuing year promises better than the last. At all events—and even in the case of great disasters by war, and with the certainty of an immense and uncontrollable expenditure—we have not the further aggravation of a great commercial crisis hanging over our heads, and ready to fall, like an avalanche, at the first disturbance of the air. Enterprise, indeed, must depend upon credit, which is but another name for commercial opinion, of all opinions the most sensitive and precarious. But we may at least congratulate ourselves that, as the war has gone on, the confidence of the country in its resources and credit *has rather increased than otherwise*.

In the iron trade we are told, "the past year has been another of undoubted prosperity in this important branch of our national industry." Strangely enough, the trade has been affected by the war in contradictory ways at the same time. The price of iron has risen at once with the improved prospects of peace, the lightning of the money market, and the heavy consumption for war *matériel*. The shipments to America have decreased, and those to France proportionally increased, since the commencement of the war. The present price is high; the stock is smaller than it has been for many years; and from the great seat of the iron shipbuilding trade, on the Clyde, we are told that a greater amount of tonnage has been built and launched in this than in any previous year. Contrasted with the great fluctuations of a [illegible] which [illegible] and which [illegible] of "the wool trade, it is said, [illegible] characterized by [illegible] the uncertain feeling [illegible] dear food and dear money, the leading features have been great caution and a desire to avoid distant engagements. The result is that stocks of wool and manufactured goods are now remarkably light, and the general state of the woolen and worsted [illegible]. The exports of manufactures [illegible] branches of the home trade have been depressed; but on the whole this department of industry has been better sustained than might have been expected, and any diminution has been more than compensated by the immense demand for army clothing, which has absorbed large quantities of middle and low kinds of wool, both at home and on the Continent. Passing on to Manchester manufactures, we find much the same story. Considering all things, the present position of the market cannot but be regarded as remarkable, and as affording conclusive testimony in favor of the soundness of business transactions. The stocks of the general and staple productions of the district were seldom lower, even in the seasons of greatest activity and enterprise. Most of the manufacturers and spinners are under contracts for some time to come. The past year may not have been profitable, but the caution which has limited enterprise is now having its due effect, and the manufacturers can look into the dark future of the ensuing year with even less distrust than usual. In linseed, now so needful to British industry, a complete revolution has been effected by the war. Not only the range of prices, but the sources of supply, are altogether different from former years. The blockade of the Southern Russian ports, not being "neutralized" like that in the Baltic, has effectually kept out the supply from that quarter, and given a corresponding encouragement to that from our East Indian dependencies.

Indeed, could we be certain that this state of things was likely to last long, it is believed that India could meet almost any amount of orders that might be sent out. Thus far, as might be expected, the total importation is less by 100,000 quarters than in 1856, and 300,000 quarters less than that of 1853; while the reexport has been larger than ever before. The fluctuations have been considerable. If Russia continues obstinate, she seems likely to risk this important trade altogether, as India is becoming every year more capable of producing and conveying any quantity of linseed our manufacturers can require.

The shipping trade appears to have undergone less fluctuation than in many years of peace. At the beginning of the war there was an immense demand for large steamers, and the packet and postal services were deranged in consequence; but, happily, the transport service has been reduced to something like method, and fewer ships answer the purpose. On the strength of the unusual demand last year, the shipbuilding trade has made a great start, and it is only to be hoped that employment will be found for it. The number of iron vessels is rapidly increasing. In the Clyde, we are told, it is rare to see a vessel building of wood; on the Tyne, also, iron is the prevailing material; the Liverpool shipbuilders are turning their attention this way, as are even the leading shipbuilders at Sunderland. The application of the small auxiliary screw to full-rigged vessels having now been successfully tested, before many years the trade to Australia, India, and China will probably be carried on with this description of vessel. The carrying trade has had some unexpected encouragement in the conveyance of rice from India, the unusual crops of sugar from Demerara and the principal islands, and guano and nitrate of soda from the Pacific, as well as from the present extraordinary traffic with Turkey and the Crimea. The Americans have come in for their share of profits from the war; and with this, as well as large crops of cotton and grain, and doing very well, though our own exports to the States have fallen very low. After four years' trial of the act of 1851, our shipbuilders are forced to confess that the repeal of the Navigation Laws has agreeably surprised them. Not only do they beat all their rivals in America and the Baltic, from whom so much was feared, but Sweden and Norway have found it necessary, from the position of their own merchants, to annul their own restrictions on the use of British shipping, and we are actually beating the Scandinavian shipbuilders in their own ports. We are building ships for all the world; screw steamers are in the greatest demand, and even second-ships seldom appear in the market. The prospects of the trade are still improving, even at a time when the American shipbuilders are suffering an unaccountable depression. No doubt this difference is owing to the greater variety of the purposes for which our shipping is wanted, and to our better command of the European trade; but the most sanguine emancipator of British navigation and shipbuilding could hardly have ventured to prophecy that in four years we should distance all the world.

The London Times on the Press and Government of the United States.

From the Times of Jan. 4.

We find in the columns of a morning cotemporary, an article from a semi-official Washington paper, reflecting, with the coarseness and inconsistency but too common to American journalism, on the conduct of the English press, and of the *Times* in particular. Of course, to our cotemporary, whose own connection with our daily literature is becoming so very slight as apparently to deprive him of all *esprit de corps*, any amount of abuse of the press is acceptable, provided the principal portion of it be directed against a more fortunate competitor, and the abuse be leveled with equal impartiality at the English people. In this view we are very much disposed to concur. It is not the mission of a daily newspaper, nor is it possible for it, to be very far advanced beyond the times in which it exists. The philosopher whose intellect has penetrated to truth hidden from the eyes of his generation must content himself with the tardy justice of a late posterity, and not seek or hope to influence the thoughts or feelings of his contemporaries. The press may lead public opinion, but it can only be faithfully and honestly reflecting it. It is its identity with the people who read it that gives a newspaper its power. It need not flatter or fawn on its readers, but, if it means to have any influence it must hold the thoughts and speak the language of the most sensible and enlightened practical men of its age. The American journal in seeking to disparage us pays us the very highest compliment when it tells us we have been admirably successful in reflecting the opinions and feelings of the people of England. To do this, and to make an honest use of such influence as complete sympathy alone could give us, are our highest honor, and we gladly accept the testimony of an enemy to the fact. To be sure, our American cotemporary thinks that for a journal to represent the feelings of the great mass of the English is in the highest degree disgraceful, because that nation is conceited, clannish, obstinate, fickle, pugnacious, cowardly, haughty, insolent, vain and opinionated—a character which our cotemporary, who copies it with approbation into his columns, is no doubt ready to endorse. But, humble as may be our ambition, we are well content to be neither wiser nor better, provided we be neither weaker nor worse than the great body of our countrymen.

We believe that, with their full share of faults and weaknesses, the people of England are neither cowardly nor capricious, that they respect individual liberty and the law by which alone that liberty can be secured, and that they have so much nobleness in their nature that they will not for long be led or influenced by anything base or unprincipled. We hold the same opinion with regard to the thinking and settled portion of the American community, and because we hold that opinion we have ventured to reason with them in all candor, plainness and earnestness. We have ventured to point out to them that the nation is represented by a press and an Executive which do it injustice in the eyes of foreign nations, and must tend to lower it in its own, unless it be content to abase its standard of right and wrong, of wisdom and folly, to the level of its foolish instructors and blind guides. We have pointed out to the great American nation that each party seems to rival the other in the abuse of England—a topic apparently always popular with the dregs of the town populations, to whom electioneering eloquence is ordinarily addressed. The same tone is caught up by officers of the Government, and reëchoed by almost every newspaper that is published from one end to the other of the States.

We have not identified—we have been careful in separating—the great American nation from the men and the journals who misrepresent it; but we have plainly pointed out the evil and the scandal, and in the furtherance of peace and amity between the two nations, in which we feel as deep an interest as any of the incendiaries of the press or the platform, we have entreated the nation, in which the power is vested, to provide itself with a more discreet and powerful Executive and a less licentious press. We did not suppose that in so doing we should conciliate either the press or the Government of America; but we did hope, and we hope still, that we may arouse the American Nation to the danger of being represented by such a press and such a Government. In America, we are perfectly aware, both press and Government are estimated at their true, and not more than their true, value. The ravings of such persons as Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING are treated with contempt, and the virulence of newspapers is regarded as the mere trick of men engaged in hot competition for an existence, which depends on pandering to the lowest passions of the populace. But Americans must remember that foreign nations do not see these things from the American point of view, and necessarily regard the relations of the Government and the press to the people as pretty nearly the same on this one as on the other side of the Atlantic. *It is above all things desirable that the two nations should remain on terms of peace and amity, and we can answer for the people of England, whose opinion the Washington Union admits we faithfully represent, that they desire nothing more earnestly than to cultivate the most friendly relations with all the world, but especially with the United States. The quarrel will never come from our side*, but it is quite possible that those whom the American public suffers to misrepresent it with the pen and in the Cabinet may succeed in embroiling the Governments of the two nations to a degree and to an extent which may commit their honor and render an amicable solution impossible. The very men whom the enlightened American citizen avowedly despises and repudiates at home he may feel it impossible to disavow when they have compromised the honor of his country abroad.

[illegible] papers which [illegible] it terms of insult, speak of the English press and Government [illegible] blighted and reproached [illegible] which are ever ready to spring up in the American mind towards England. The Washington Union waxes pathetic when it tells us how tender is the affection with which we should have been regarded by the American press and its admirers if we could only have behaved ourselves meekly and [illegible] attached, but susceptible nation. It may be so, but facts would seem to justify a different conclusion. We have entered into a war the substantial justice of which no European Power has ventured to deny. From the American press we have met with nothing but abuse. Our reverses have been exaggerated, our successes denied, and falsehoods have been put forth on behalf of Russia in the American papers which, to do her justice, Russia has never had the effrontery to put forward in her own. We sought, unadvisedly as it has turned out, to recruit our armies in Canada; but the American Government, while conniving at the foundation by her citizens of piratical States in Central America, and hesitating whether to receive their Ambassadors at its levées, *has refused to be contented with our explanations, and pushed its demands of satisfaction for a wrong to a point which the British Government has fully refused to concede.* We are accused of sowing the dragon's teeth. We are all aware that the great American Democracy is little used to be approached with the language of plainness and sincerity; it is hard for truth to exist in the presence of absolute power, and the same law of human nature that gives the tyrant his sycophants gives to the populace its flatterers, [illegible] and demagogues. But it is better that the American people should hear the truth now than learn too late how miserably its interests have been tampered with, and how shamefully its delegated powers have been abused. We leave it to stump orators to prate of "the infant Hercules grown to manhood;" all we would say for ourselves is, that in the motives that dispose us to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States weakness and timidity have no place.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

THE ELECTION OF CLERK.

Another Move to make Usury Respectable by Making it Legal.

GRACE AND NO GRACE.

EX-GENERAL CHAMBERS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

After the proceedings of yesterday, it was not difficult to determine how the struggle for the organization of the House was to end. The last vote and the protracted debate and innumerable propositions which preceded the adjournment, rendered it a matter of certainty that RICHARD U. SHERMAN must in time receive a sufficient number of votes to insure his choice.

Through the evening, the Hindoos held a caucus, and endeavored to concentrate their vote upon some person who could secure an outside pressure sufficient to carry him to the Clerk's stand. They failed, however, to effect the end so much desired, and came into the House this morning without any marked change in their programme, save an admitted inability to hold all their votes for their caucus nominee.

I cannot learn that those charged with having made a combination to elect Mr. SHERMAN made any efforts during the evening of yesterday to advance his vote. They had an abiding faith in the strength of his universally conceded fitness for the discharge of the duties of the Clerk's desk—a fitness made up of integrity, energy, industry, and an experience which no other man in the State had been able to embrace. With a canvass of his merits, such as was progressing when the House adjourned, his friends were content, and so they rested on their oars, and slept quietly.

This morning, when the House met, of course the first business was the election of a Clerk. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. JOHN S. NAFEW, who caused to be read the following letter, withdrawing his name from the contest, and leaving the fight between SHERMAN, STEVENS and Scattering:

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

HON. H. WILSON—*Dear Sir:* Having received the votes of a large majority of the Democratic members for the office of Clerk, and being satisfied that I cannot concentrate the entire Democratic strength, I have concluded to withdraw from the contest. Please announce this fact to my friends, and tender to them my sincere and grateful thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me by their generous support.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. NAFEW.

It was resolved to vote three times, and if on the third ballot no person should have a majority of all the votes, then the person having the highest number was to be declared Clerk. The first vote stood:

Sherman	49	Scattering	28
Stevens	33		

No choice; and a second ballot ordered, with the result of an election, viz.:

Sherman	59	Scattering	26
Stevens	23		

So SHERMAN had a majority over all—the first majority election of the session.

A resolution was then adopted directing the Speaker to appoint Sergeant-at-Arms, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmasters, &c. Perhaps, I am sorry to say, this last resolve cuts off the Know-Nothings from any chance for any of the offices for which they have struggled so long and so desperately. They have been intensely in earnest when they maintained the party necessity which compelled them to insist upon the organization by the election of their nominees, and after nearly three weeks of such continued efforts, the reaction must be severe. I hope the party will not suffer a collapse.

ALL READY.

I believe we are all ready to do up the work about which we are assembled, so if the good people have any axes that require to be sharpened on the legislative grindstone, I advise that they be forwarded without delay.

THE SENATE

Has, in a quiet wa[illegible]what in legislation. Petitions, [illegible] accumulate gradually on the ta[illegible]-boards. From the entire of those [illegible], I analyze the following:

THE RATE OF INTEREST AND USURY.

The money-changers cling convulsively to the hope that they will, some day, be able to have usury made legal and shaving respectable. I have no faith in this hope, and no sympathy with those who cherish it. People sometimes admire a persistency even in that which they detest. If such admiration is ever justifiable, I think those who are so anxious for the repeal of the Usury laws are entitled to a full share. They have commenced early this session, and very modestly, too. Senator HALE leads the dance with a proposition to amend the Revised Statutes wherein they declare forfeit the principal of any note, draft, bill of exchange, &c., upon which it has been agreed to pay and to receive more than legal interest. This is a very pretty little entering wedge, but I very much doubt the ability of Senator HALE to drive it home, backed though it may be by the whole host of jobbers and shavers, and cent. per cents.

GRACE AND NO GRACE.

Senator MADDEN introduced a bill declaring that all bills of exchange or drafts payable at sight, shall be deemed due and payable *with grace*, and that checks upon banks or bankers, payable on any particular day after the date thereof, shall be due and payable on the day mentioned, *without grace*. And, further, that it shall not be necessary to present for acceptance any check upon any bank, before the same becomes due, and that parties to said checks shall remain equally liable as if the same had been presented and accepted. A much needed enactment, and I presume it will be pushed along.

LONG ISLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Senator C. P. SMITH introduces a bill changing JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, S. T. STRANAHAN, and thirty-two other gentlemen, from private individuals to a body corporate, under the name of the Long Island Trust Company. In addition to the usual powers of a corporation, they are to receive moneys in trust from Corporations, order of Surrogates, Courts of Records, and from such individuals as may have any spare change upon which they desire to accumulate more. The capital stock is $1,000,000, shares $100. When $500,000 is paid in or secured, the Corporation may open office for the transaction of business.

THE LEAKE AND WATTS ASYLUM.

Senator BROOKS introduces a bill to convey to the Leake and Watts Asylum all the lands of which JOHN G. LEAKE died possessed, and which he had bequeathed to the said Asylum. I believe that a large portion of the lands of the deceased were escheated to the State, through some defect in the title, or because the [illegible] could not legally hold real estate. What was the [illegible] the State robbed the Asylum of its property [illegible] and it can only be [illegible] by a direct act of the Legislature. [illegible] right belongs to them.

[illegible]

The Dry Dock Bank for Savings [illegible] report of its business for the past year:

Deposited during the year	[illegible]
Paid to Depositors	[illegible]
Interest received on Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Interest received on Stocks	[illegible]
Interest paid to Depositors	[illegible]
Expenses of the year	[illegible]
Aggregate deposits on the first day of January, 1856	[illegible]
Cash on hand at the same time	[illegible]
Number of Depositors	[illegible]

EX-GENERAL CHAMBERS.

There has been a good deal of curiosity as to the motives which have induced [illegible] and Engineer-in-Chief CHAMBERS to [illegible] tion of those offices. I am, of course, no wiser than the rest of mankind on this subject, but I will repeat the rumors current with regard to it. It is said on the one hand, that he was suspected by the Governor of having intercepted two letters written by the Executive to Mr. PEABODY, offering him the City Judgeship, and deposited in the mails, but which never reached their destination, and that he was compelled to resign on this account. On the other hand, it is said that he was charged by the Governor with having forged his name to a blank commission for the Judgeship—that the same was seen by a prominent official in your City—and that he resigned because he considered his honor touched by such a suspicion. A third report is, that he resigned to evade an investigation into his official conduct, which it was well understood the Legislature would institute. I do not vouch for the truth of any of these reports, but mention them simply on account of the curiosity which prevails as to the real causes of his resignation. I would [illegible] to give the reasons assigned by the General himself, but every other person I meet seems to have had a different version, and I should despair of crowding them all into the columns of the TIMES. It is very justly supposed that he would not resign so lucrative an office as [illegible] has become in the hands of skillful men, without some very strong reason. [illegible]

Irish Americanism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you have evinced some interest in the affairs of that body of citizens known by the caption of an editorial in your paper of the 15th inst., this day, perhaps you will permit me, through the same channel, to make a few remarks on the subject of which that article treats.

JOHN MITCHEL's lecture on the "[illegible] of the Irish Revolution," it seems, has called forth [illegible]

By the way, might I remind you that the lecturer did not say that "Americans [illegible] the Constitution, but that he did." What he did say was, that the American Constitution [illegible] black and white, which the [illegible] understand; that they held [illegible] of liberty [illegible] that from the platform [illegible] stood he had heard [illegible] women,) politicians and orators, [illegible] the Constitution and set it at naught, while they failed to respect and uphold it. I believe if you had listened to the speaker on that occasion, you would hardly have mistaken his meaning [illegible]. I am convinced [illegible]

Alluding to the spirit of [illegible] which still abides in Irishmen,—for the existence of which MITCHEL contended,—you say that the Roman Catholic priests, who represent Irish opinion, declare by their own voices and by their organs, not only against his opinions, but against himself and his associates; and, therefore, you infer that the prospect of Irish Republican Independence held out, and the hopes and promises put forward, are absurd, vaporous, blustering,—if not criminal.

And then you give a daguerreotype of the men and women of Ireland whom you call Pariahs and Cinderellas. Whether the comparison between the [illegible] east Indians and the beautiful, small-footed kitchen wench of fairy mythology, and our wandering tribes be correct or not, I shall not stop to inquire, but proceed, with your leave, to discuss the principal points you have put on record—[illegible] which, more or less, the entire Irish race.

The Roman Catholic clergymen of Ireland (as far as I know) have formed their own political opinions. That is, they exercise their citizen right to think and conclude independently. In 1848 almost all the assistant clergymen or curates were Nationalists. That is, they agreed in the general principles of the Young Irelanders, and acted with them. Many of the parish priests, too.

On the sudden suspension of the habeas corpus act; when the precipitate visit of the leaders to the South occurred; and when it was well known to all that the insurgents (and those who, under other circumstances, would have become insurgents) had no military resources in money or arms, the priests considered themselves bound by the obligations they owed to God and man, to advise the people not to come into conflict with the British troops which swarmed about them. They did all in their power to restrain them. They succeeded; and hence the ungenerous taunts which ever since have been aimed at us—our poltroonery—our cowardice—and our intellectual debasement.

I have made the matter my peculiar study. I have heard both sides of the question. I have contemplated the transactions as they occurred from the commencement of the physical force movement up to the temporary victory of the Government, and I am firmly convinced that if they (the Roman Catholic priests) considered the people of Ireland properly prepared, with a fair chance in the conflict,—although they could not, as clergymen, sanction the struggle,—as men and citizens their hearts would throb with passionate delight at seeing their country restored to its position as a nation.

Pardon me if I remind you that the present opposition Irish Nationalists receive, both in Ireland and here, proceeds from a cause quite different from that which, you say, is the true one.

As I know the pressing demands on your space, I shall, if you kindly permit me, advert to and endeavor to explain the matter in another letter.

PATRICK LYNCH, Editor Irish American.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.

A Suggestion for the Prevention of Railroad Collisions.

DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The chances of a railroad collision, like the recent one near Poughkeepsie, or any other, can, in my opinion, be greatly diminished by a very simple mechanical contrivance, worked either by the steam-power of the engine or by hand. [illegible] hand, let powerful double-acting levers force steel-faced shoes (each thirty to forty inches long and three or four inches wide) down upon the rails, the front end or both ends chamfered or rounded up, and their under-sides scored or cut file-like.

The rails would suffer considerable abrasion by the full force of such an appliance, but let these rail or *danger* brakes be used only when danger is ahead. Although most probably not immediately necessary, but if the rails were so worn by one operation of the kind as to require their removal, the cost of their replacement for the very short distance in which a running train might be safely stopped by this method, would be of no account in comparison to the usual cost of a railroad collision. These brakes would be more especially serviceable in frosty weather. Again, if such brakes to each engine alone are not found sufficient, a similar one, attached to each car, to be used by the brakemen, in lieu of the ordinary brakes, simultaneously with the engineer, and only when a danger signal is given, it is thought, will bring a train up in the shortest desirable period of time. It is hardly necessary to say that security in railroad traveling is a subject of as great public interest as any other, and for my own safety as well as other travelers by rail, I offer these crude ideas, hoping that you will give them wide publicity, and that something practical thereby will be speedily adopted to more effectually prevent these ruinous collisions, so rife of late.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. K. [illegible]

PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—At a meeting of the Corporation of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, EDWARD BROOKS; Vice-President, [illegible]. The report of Dr. HOWE represents that the year [illegible] has been one of prosperity—that the health of the inmates of the institution has been good—that the expense of carrying on the institution has been considerably increased, to meet which the annual grant of the Legislature had been increased from $9,000 to $12,000. "Paradise Lost" has been printed during the last year in the type used by the blind; and the funds to defray this expense had been raised among the people of Kentucky by a blind young man named J. MORRISON HEADY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen met last evening, President Hargraves in the Chair. A communication was received from the Governors of the Almshouse, with a recommendation that Messrs. Jas. Jr., and W. S. Duke be appointed Commissioners of Deeds, referred to the Committee on the subject of the new prison in the rear of Essex Market. The Board resolved to appoint a Committee of Conference.

After hearing petitions for appointments as Commissioner of Deeds, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, Lorenzo E. Shepard, appointing George H. Purser as Corporation Attorney.

Alderman Tucker—Is Mr. Purser a lawyer?

President Hargraves—In part.

The nomination was confirmed by 16 to 2.

[illegible]

Nathaniel S. Sands, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, asked leave to withdraw the following nominations:

John G. Teolet, Clerk.

Alexander Ward, Superintendent of Roads.

Henry C. Wooley, Superintendent of Pavements.

James Irving, Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

The communication was laid on the table on motion of Alderman Ely, by 21 votes to 10.

[illegible]

G. W. Morton, City Inspector, sent in the following nominations of Health Wardens of some of the Wards.

Second Ward—Richard H. Gilbert.

Seventh Ward—William A. Haggerty, ex-Captain of Police.

Eighth Ward—Gemaliel Leayeraft.

Tenth Ward—James H. Demarest.

Tenth Ward—John Blowey.

Eleventh Ward—Oliver Green.

Thirteenth Ward—James J. Abbott.

Fourteenth Ward—Wm. S. Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—John S. Vreeland.

Sixteenth Ward—Charles Tripp.

Seventeenth Ward—Lewis J. Kirk.

Twenty-first Ward—Lemuel Stanley.

Twenty-second Ward—William Belden.

The communication was laid on the table by 9 to 11 votes.

Several documents from the Fire Commissioners, and many papers from the Councilmen, were laid on the table.

The reports from the City Savings Banks, required by law, were received and ordered on file.

The tax levy for the coming year was referred to the Finance Committee, and the award of contracts for blank-books and stationery from the Comptroller were laid on the table.

Comptroller Flagg also sent in a list of non-completed contracts in the Street Department, Finance Department, Croton Aqueduct Department, and in the Department of the City Inspector. The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution from the Councilmen, appropriating $600 for services rendered by their official reporter, was referred to the Committee on Finances.

Alderman Tucker moved to take the nomination of James Irving from the table, but the resolution was lost by 9 to 11.

The President then announced the following standing Committees for the year 1856, after which the Board adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Almshouse Department—Aldermen Griffith, Tucker, Hoffmire.

Arts and Sciences—Aldermen Fulmer, Moser, Brown.

Assessments—Aldermen Valentine, Varian, Fox.

Cleaning Streets—Aldermen Griffith, Briggs, Hoffmire.

Ferries—Aldermen Fox, Drake, Steers.

Finance—Aldermen Voorhis, Herrick, Fulmer.

Fire Department—Aldermen Tucker, Voorhis, Clancy.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Aldermen Fulmer, Fox, Healy.

Croton Aqueduct—Aldermen Ely, Voorhis, Monaghan.

Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Fox, Valentine, Clancy.

Lands and Places—Aldermen Valentine, Griffith, Monaghan.

Law Department—Aldermen Voorhis, Ely, Varian.

Markets—Aldermen Corwin, Briggs, Healy.

Ordinances—Aldermen Ely, Tucker, Brown.

Police—Aldermen Corwin, Moser, Monaghan.

Public Health—Aldermen Griffith, Steers, Briggs.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island—Aldermen Moser, Drake, Jackson.

Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Tucker, Fulmer, McConkey.

Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Briggs, Hoffmire, Drake.

Sewers—Aldermen Fulmer, Valentine, Varian.

Streets—Aldermen Briggs, Griffith, Brown.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Aldermen Moser, Corwin, Steers.

Railroads—Aldermen Drake, Moser, Valentine, Herrick, McConkey.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but aside from the reception of another batch of petitions from persons wishing to be made Commissioners of Deeds, there was but little done when the Board adjourned.

Fires.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large jewelry establishment of PEARY & BROWNING, situated on the corner of Maiden-lane and Liberty-place. The flames were soon perceived, and, after a short effort, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire originated in the basement, and was caused by the flues running under the first floor becoming so overheated as to ignite the cross timbers. The principal damage was done by water. The loss of the Messrs. PEARY is estimated at about $1,000. They are insured, however, for $25,000, in the following offices:

Company.	Amount.
Williamsburg City	$5,000
Harmony, Williamsburg	5,000
Merchants' and Traders	3,000
St. Marks	1,500
Pacific	3,000
Stuyvesant	5,000
Franklin, of Philadelphia	5,000
Fulton, of New-York	3,000
Mutual and Marine Ins. Co. of Harrisburg, Va.	2,500
Total	$27,500

FIRE IN THIRTY-SECOND.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning, an alarm of fire for the Seventh District was occasioned by the burning [illegible]

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1856.

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Another day was consumed yesterday in Congress in elaborate and solemn trifling. Various schemes were proposed for inducing the friends of Mr. Banks to desert their candidate, but they remained firm, and every proposition was tabled. One more balloting was had without any material change, and then the House adjourned.

The Senate received several petitions on the subject of the Naval Retiring Board, and then adjourned until Thursday.

Nothing of moment was done in Albany, but, as there is now no obstacle existing to prevent legislation, and as a fifth of the session has been wasted in doing nothing, the Legislature will doubtless begin work in earnest at once.

By the arrival of the brig *Helen Jane* at Boston from Truxillo, we have some interesting advices from Honduras, which indicate that the operations of Col. Walker in Central America are not necessarily confined to Nicaragua. Cabano, the former President of Honduras, who was driven out of the country by Gen. Guardiola, and afterwards joined Col. Walker, was reported on the frontier, having command of four hundred Americans and one thousand native troops, with the purpose of again taking possession. It was thought that he would succeed, as Gen. Guardiola had expressed a determination not to fight the Yankees, as they were, in his opinion, irresistible. The leading native inhabitants of Omoa and Truxillo are reported as not opposed to Walker.

From Europe.

The *Washington*, with European dates to the 6th inst., arrived yesterday afternoon. She was detained four days at Southampton for the purpose of repairing divers injuries that she received from a collision in the Straits of Dover during the prevalence of a dense fog. An account of the accident is given elsewhere.

Nothing has yet transpired concerning the result of Count Esterhazy's mission to St. Petersburg. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, particularizing the Austrian propositions, vouches for their correctness, and states, at the same time, that, in the event of Russia refusing to accept them, the French Emperor is determined to prosecute the war with redoubled vigor. News from Sebastopol is received to the 18th of December. An article from the London *Times* on the effect of the war upon the trade of England, and another, from the same source, on the Press and Government of the United States—both of which will be found among our extracts—will attract attention.

Latest quotations show a very slight decline in Consols.

We publish in another column this morning a remarkable article from the London *Times*, on the present condition of the relations between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The article is remarkable in many respects, but chiefly so for the audacious swagger with which the self-styled organ of popular opinion in Great Britain lectures the people of this country, and advises them to disregard their own Government, and the voice of the popular Press, telling them that neither one nor the other is worthy of their confidence nor entitled to any respect; that the Government is corrupt and imbecile, and the Press venal. The *Times* claims to be the organ of popular opinion and to represent fairly the public sentiment of Great Britain, and very justly remarks that a daily paper of large circulation must necessarily be toned in accord with the public sentiment, neither in advance of it nor behind it, or it would not exist. But this rule the *Times* does not allow will apply on this side of the Atlantic, and assumes that the people do not coincide either with the Press they support or the Government they elect. In these assumptions the *Times* is most woefully mistaken, and its error is probably owing to its limited acquaintance with our Press, and its misunderstanding of the acts of our Government. The *Times* may make itself perfectly easy on the question of the conduct of the people of this country in any emergency which shall require them to choose between its advice and the support of their own Government. Right or wrong the Government will be, and must be, supported in whatever position it may assume towards a foreign country; and the Government itself, let who may be at the head, will never venture to assume a position which will compromise the honor or the interests of the nation.

But the chief point of interest in the article which we quote is the obvious apprehension of the *Times* that the action of its Government may possibly lead to a collision between the two nations, and the earnest desire to avoid such a calamity. Nothing is more evident than from the tenor of the *Times'* leaders, and the tone of the British Press, that a war with this country is regarded as one of the greatest calamities that could befall England at any time, but especially at the present, when all her energies are taxed to the utmost to carry on the war against Russia. The English people have a very wholesome appreciation of the power of the United States, and they know what disasters must necessarily follow even a temporary suspension of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. It is not long since that the *Times* made the following remarks in reply to an allusion of Mr. Bright's to this country:

> "But the special excellence on which Mr. Bright dwells is the smallness of the army, and the nothingness of the navy. 'Yet nobody thinks of insulting the United States. An American is as free from violence abroad as an Englishman; and it is by no means certain that he is not more sure of redress, in case of insult.' What does Mr. Bright mean? Does he mean that the United States have a pious horror of war, that it is their principle not to resent injury, and because they are known to be of this peculiarly meek disposition, foreign States show them unusual respect? Mr. Bright knows that the very contrary is the case; and that, if the United States are unprepared for war, the attitude which they assume whenever they fancy their rights are invaded is the most bellicose. *It is certainly not by acting on the principles of the Peace Society that they win upon foreign States, but because they threaten the reverse, and it is known that what they threaten they can accomplish.*"

England is a magnanimous nation, we know, and forbearing towards inferior powers; but its magnanimity is considerably heightened by the conviction so candidly expressed in the closing lines of the above quotation.

The Central American Movement.

The most recent intelligence from San Juan furnishes early confirmation of the views we presented a short time since, concerning the attitude of the United States and Great Britain towards Central America. It is stated that the Commander of the British naval force on that station has officially communicated to Commodore Paulding, Commander of our Home Squadron, so much of his instructions as direct him to repel all fillibuster movements at Greytown coming to his knowledge, and that to this end he will prohibit the landing of arms and armed men. Here is a direct assertion of the British protectorate over the Mosquito Coast, and of a claim to jurisdiction over the port of San Juan. It appears, then, that the protectorate has neither been abandoned nor fallen into desuetude. At the first exigency, when British policy demands its enforcement, it is brought forward in the most authoritative and offensive form. Great Britain declares herself the ally of the Mosquito Chief, and prepares to sustain, by force, whatever she may choose to declare his rights.

This looks like a *casus belli*, and we are curious to learn what instructions have been given to Commodore Paulding applicable to such a contingency. We presume that directions have lately been transmitted to him to anticipate the intervention of the British commander, and to prevent, by an exertion of vigilance and energy, such as has been lately practiced by our District-Attorney, the landing of arms or any other warlike belongings of fillibusterism from American vessels. This course would obviate the necessity of the interference threatened by Great Britain, and might avert a serious collision.

The hand of Lord Palmerston is plainly visible in this proceeding. That pugnacious statesman is famous for his antipathies towards the United States, for his pertinacity, and for the indomitable "pluck" with which he pursues his resentments. It is a fact well known, that the present dispute between this country and England would have been wholly avoided had Lord Aberdeen remained in office. All the questions growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were upon the point of adjustment, the Prime Minister having expressed to Mr. Buchanan his conviction that the interest and honor of England would not suffer by submitting to the course of events in Central America, and by permitting the claim to a protectorate over the savages of the Mosquito Coast to be settled by the settlement of the country by Americans and Europeans. Scarcely a month had elapsed after the retirement of Lord Aberdeen before the new Premier caused it to be intimated to Mr. Buchanan that he did not concur in the views of his predecessor, and by his directions the celebrated dispatch of May 2, 1854, was written, in which it was practically asserted that the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty had settled nothing, and that no British rights in Central America had been concluded by it. This, of course, reopened the whole subject, and the Convention of 1850, instead of settling anything, was found to have greatly widened the disagreement between the two Governments on the subjects to which it related. The dispatch of May 2 was a virtual abrogation of the Treaty on the part of Great Britain, and was rigidly adhered to in all the subsequent correspondence down to the positive rejection of our propositions in September or October last. Thus, during the intervening two years, matters have been growing worse until, though with the pressure of a great foreign war upon his hands, Lord Palmerston finds himself wrought up to the point of braving the United States almost on its own coasts, and threatening an appeal to arms upon a point which the preceding administration had declared itself prepared to surrender in our favor.

Will the constituents of Lord Palmerston permit him to indulge his pet aversion to the United States? Upon this question there is room for a difference of opinion. Our Attorney-General, we hear, has lately said that we should have war within ninety days—and we know that well informed and discreet gentlemen, lately returned from England, and who have had extraordinary opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of the policy and intentions of the British Ministry, concur in this startling opinion. Gen. Cass, it is said, also considers war inevitable, though he is unable to give in private conversation, any more than in public debate, a good reason for so thinking. But we have no reason to believe that England will provoke a war with us on this subject, and an article which we copy from the London *Times* of the 5th inst. indicates very clearly that the people of that country do not dream of the possibility of such an event.

Were the question referred to the Commons and the Parliament of England, we should have no doubt of an instant and emphatic verdict against Palmerston and in favor of the United States; but, the head of the British Ministry may find no difficulty in showing that resistance to the probable designs of our Government in Central America is the common cause of all the Allies of England, as well as of all the Western Powers which she desires to make her allies. The security of all the European possessions in the West Indies, Lord Palmerston will doubtless contend, depends upon the exclusion of American power and influence from the commercial port of San Juan. We cannot pursue the subject further to-day than to repeat the conviction that there is a great probability of a European league for the preservation of the *status quo* of the central regions of this continent. We look, therefore, with anxiety for further intelligence of naval movements in the West Indies. Much depends upon the courage and prudence of Commodore Paulding. But we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that his instructions warrant his acting with vigor and decision in vindication of our national rights.

A Step Forward in Legal Reform.

A bill, requiring plaintiffs in civil actions to testify at the call of the defence, has been introduced into the State Senate. People who have not reflected upon such subjects will wonder why a change of such obvious value should only be brought forward in the year of grace, 1856, rather than in some other earlier but equally enlightened year or century. They do not understand such things. The whole system of law, even in New-York, where it has enjoyed the largest ameliorations, bristles with abuses and anomalies irreconcilable with common sense, which have existed for ages, and are likely to outlast the longest liver among us. Nowhere is improvement so slow, on no science does the spirit of the age act with less effect, than upon the science of justice. Prejudices, the growth of a thousand years, are enlisted in favor of the law as it, with the whole profession to battle for them, and none to war against them, or to present law as it should be, and arouse public indignation at a code invented in an age of darkness and barbarism, and fastened upon the necks of civilized posterity. Hard-headed Jeremy Bentham has had no successor. And if this bill of Mr. Sickles' shall be rejected by the Legislature, it will only share the fate of a host of others, equally wise and beneficent. Law-reformers, like voyagers in Arctic regions, have very few chances of success, and a thousand of discomfiture and loss.

The wise founders of the common law, who, it may be remembered, diversified the tedium of legislation by plundering monasteries, impaling each other in tilt or tourney, indulging in a border raid upon the Cheviot, or a foray in France, supervising trials by the ordeal of fire or water, the wager of battle, roasting martyrs and witches, discrowning one king and setting up another, and, in general, leading as lawless and savage lives as the peerage of the Cannibal Islands; these eminently practical legislators seemed to have a confused notion that the scales of justice ought to hang equally, and without vibration; but had no sort of idea as to the way of effecting the equilibrium. Their even-handed justice always leaned visibly to one side or the other. Some advantage was uniformly afforded to one of the two parties applying for justice—parties, who theoretically came into Court upon even footing. Thus, in case of a disputed title to land, possession was declared to be nine points of the law; and the scale preponderated almost insuperably against the plaintiff. In the case of a felon, there was a convenient axiom, that no man is bound to criminate himself; and reason in vain asks why not, if the object of legal inquiry be, as it is assumed, to discover the truth? The axiom still figures on our statute book as a screen for cunning villainy. And in the very matter, to the amendment of which the measure of Mr. Sickles is directed, we have an instance of the scales being deliberately loaded before hand on the plaintiff's side, who comes into Court with a shrewdly contrived narrative of alleged facts, against which the defendant contends, under every possible disadvantage. There are few causes brought to trial where plaintiff and defendant do not know more about the facts than any body else. Were they obliged to testify; were their testimony subjected to the thorough sifting of cross-examination; were they brought to face the witnesses and each other in fact, as they are by hypothesis, how much more readily would the truth be reached; how much more surely would justice be done? Swearing to a complaint, under the advice of counsel, is a barn-door wide enough to let cart-loads of perjury pass with impunity. The plaintiff plays with his dice loaded; he holds all the court-cards in his hands. Nor is such swearing any part of the trial. The complaint is but the first process in the manufacture of an issue. The trial has place when the issue has been reached; when, as the lawyers define it, A affirms some fact which B fully denies. From that moment, the parties to the suit subside into Pythagorean silence. Instead of their direct and conclusive story, we have the faint and confused narratives of a score of others who know little of the circumstances, and that little indirectly and accidentally. Cases are daily given to Juries, surrounded with so much uncertainty and indistinctness, that a verdict is a miracle. Yet the Court, Bench, Bar, and Jury, know perfectly well that two men are present, who, if subjected to rigid and unsparing examination, could clear away all reasonable doubt. On what principle of human sense, then, do we, while pretending that the purpose of trial is to elicit the truth, refuse to employ the most obvious mode of attaining it?

We are told that to place the parties in the witness-box is to tempt them wickedly to the commission of perjury. Such tenderness is simply maudlin. The suitor, so devoid of conscience as to swear falsely himself, can have no scruple or difficulty in suborning others to do the work much more efficiently for him. Their testimony will be scrutinized with only ordinary care; his is open to the gravest suspicion, and will be sifted accordingly. It is also objected that the testimony of interested parties has small weight with the Jury. Perhaps so; but yet in detailing it, and in the cross-examination succeeding it, the deponent can hardly avoid affording some glimpse of facts wanting to clear up the case, some circumstance serving as a key to the difficulty, some expression, or allusion, or reference to persons and places, that may guide the Court in the way of truth. In the shrewdly worded declaration, a complainant may readily swear to falsehoods. To be as guarded and consistent and coherent under the fire of examination and cross-examination in open Court, is a different and infinitely more troublesome affair.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the measure of Senator Sickles may become law. And the same good wishes should attend any other proposition tending to widen the avenues of inquiry, until the broad principle shall be established, that no testimony relative to the facts at issue shall be withheld from the Jury, that they shall be alike the judges of its admissibility and credibility. Thus a great and important law reform will have been accomplished.

Railroad Frauds in England.

Within the last year, respectability and public morality in England have sustained many severe shocks. Certain revelations concerning fictitious warrants, malpractices in the discount market, and the wholesale adulteration of articles of food, were "heavy blows and great discouragement." The failure of the "old reputable banking house" of Strahan, Paul & Bates, aroused a perfect storm of indignation which the sentence of the culprits to fourteen years' transportation hardly allayed; and now we have another explosion very little inferior in point of magnitude, and the iniquity and fraud which it discloses, to that which exposed the premeditated villainy of the Strand bankers. We allude to the disclosures contained in the report recently made by the Committee of Shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railroad. It appears that the shareholders of this Company have, for a considerable time, remarked that, although the receipts of their Road were as large and the expenses not necessarily greater than those of any other road of the same extent, their dividends were always small; and being determined to arrive at a solution of this phenomenon, they appointed a Committee to overhaul the accounts and report generally. This Report contains charges of the gravest nature, compromising the reputation of three persons in particular, as well as several others in a less degree, connected with the direction of the Company. The three individuals are, Mr. Waddington, M. P., Chairman of the Board of Directors; the Storekeeper of the Company, and the Locomotive Superintendent. It turns out that the Chairman became proprietor of a line of steamers to run in opposition to the Railroad, and finding that the enterprise did not pay, that he sold the steamers to the Company, that is, to himself, as Chairman. The storekeeper, a *protégé* of the Chairman, is found to have charged the Company for all the articles bought by him for the use of the road, ten, twenty, and even fifty per cent. more than they really cost—to have sold new articles, allowing the Company the price of old ones, and pocketing the difference himself. The last of this triad of respectabilities—the locomotive superintendent, believed to be the model of an upright and efficient officer—was in receipt of a salary of $3,000 a year, besides which he was allowed a per centage on whatever savings he could effect in the costs of management of the Road—as well as a per centage on the number of miles traveled by the trains. According to his own accounts, to which the Chairman invariably assented, he was thus entitled to a sum of $15,000 in the year 1852, to $20,000 in 1853, and to $30,000 in 1854, and no one can say what sum he would have claimed in 1855 had not the Committee, in the meantime, discovered that not only had he never saved anything, but that actually the estimated expenses had every year been exceeded. His mileage he also managed to increase by doing away with the heavy trains and dividing the freight between two or three smaller trains—and not contented with this, he had the bare-faced audacity to buy carriages and trucks for his own account and let them out to the Company at $15,000 a year, although it was his principal duty to see that the rolling stock necessary for the proper working of the Road was always provided. The fraudulent winnings of this last culprit are said to have amounted on an average to no less a sum than $60,000 a year. These three are the principal offenders, and supposed to be partakers in each other's guilt and ill-gotten gains, but there are other directors implicated, and amongst them Lord Alfred Paget, younger son of the late Marquis of Anglesea, and Chamberlain to the Queen. He did not attend the meeting called to hear the report, but excused himself, "being on duty at Court." Mr. Waddington not only attended, but claimed his right to preside, according to the act of Parliament: he stated that he "would very shortly refute these unfounded accusations," (which he has failed to do, although he has published an elaborate reply to the report,) "that he would continue to direct the affairs of the Road, and insist on his orders being obeyed, as his *sense of duty* would not permit him to allow the shareholders to deal with their property in such a suicidal manner." Notwithstanding this coolness, which many called effrontery, the report was adopted, a resolution carried to consult the law officers of the Crown to take such steps as the law will allow against the directors, and, in the meantime, that the direction shall be intrusted to the Committee, the employés of the Company being forbidden to obey the former directors.

From all this it would appear that the precise difference between *meum* and *tuum* has become rather confused in England, particularly with regard to the property of public bodies, and it shows a serious defect in the law, that offences such as we have just recounted are not punishable. Within the last year three gross cases have occurred, where the offenders have been allowed to pass unpunished. The first was discovered at a trial where the Railway King Hudson was sued for an improper issue of shares, and where he proved that he had applied the shares in question to bribing members of Committees of the House of Commons; the members are well known, and still retain their seats. The second case is that of Mr. Masterman—also a member of the House of Commons—a Director of a Belgian Railway, who was lately convicted of fraud by the Belgian Courts of Justice for having improperly appropriated to himself 900,000 francs—moneys belonging to the Company; and the third was the large purchase of stores for the Orient, which never arrived, were never lost, and about which nobody knows anything, and no inquiry has been instituted.

These fearful disclosures concerning the morality of the counting-house, the ethics of the Board-room, and the general picture they afford of the commercial world in England, are likely to strike deep at the root of that social confidence upon which the whole system of credit is based. One knows not which to wonder at most—the daring iniquity of the offenders, or the passive indolence and blind confidence of the victims.

Another Proclamation from the Mayor.

Mayor Wood has issued another proclamation, addressed to the Captains of Police, directing their attention to the disgraceful facts which we commented on yesterday, of the gross immoralities of our streets, and the constant violations of the laws which take place under the very eyes of the men who are paid to prevent them. The Mayor is very vigorous and commendable in his proclamations, which may be regarded as models in their way; but, it is unhappily the case, that there is a too constant necessity for their publication. These vermilion edicts were at first most encouraging and gratifying to the people, but they have now become so common as not to create any unusual excitement. Barking dogs are proverbial for not using their teeth, but we trust that the proverb will not apply to the solemn threatenings of the Mayor's proclamations. Making an example of one member of the Police Department, we cannot but think, would have a more wholesome effect than the loudest proclamation that could be issued.

Daniel Webster and Mr. Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Seven weeks after the assembling of Congress, the House of Representatives remains unorganized, and the Government paralyzed, because of the dire consequences that, in the apprehension of certain gentlemen, would follow the election of a presiding officer preferred by thirty votes more than have yet been concentrated on any other candidate. It is universally conceded that no man surpasses Mr. Banks in personal qualifications for the Speaker's Chair; but his election will be the triumph of *sectionalism*—a blow struck at the Union!

We think it should calm the agitated nerves of these horror-stricken gentlemen, to remember that Mr. Banks and the Republican Party occupy precisely the position taken by Mr. Webster, not only in several not-to-be-forgotten previous speeches, but also boldly and strongly in his speech of March 7, 1850. The principle flung to the breeze on the flag of the Republican Party, is "No extension of Slavery to territory now free." It is a principle to which the brightest stars in our political firmament irrevocably committed themselves in recorded debate. Mr. Webster would not legislate where he believed immutable physical laws had shut Slavery out; as he maintained, erroneously we believe, was the case in New-Mexico and Utah.

> "I would not," he said, "take pains uselessly to reaffirm an ordinance of nature, nor to reënact the will of God. I would put in no Wilmot Proviso for the mere purpose of a taunt or a reproach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of a superior power, exercised for no purpose but to wound the pride, whether a just and rational pride or an irrational pride, of the citizens of the southern States."

But let it be shown that there is danger of Slavery getting a foothold, and the memories of Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill will let the stout heart of the noble old man still its beatings no longer. If freedom requires it, he will act. Utah and New-Mexico, by congressional prohibition, if it be called for to make sure the result, shall be kept free from the polluting touch of slavery.

> "* * * I propose to inflict no such wound upon anybody, unless something essentially important to the country and efficient to the preservation of liberty and freedom is to be effected. * * * *Sir, wherever there is a substantial good to be done,* WHEREVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY, I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY. *I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again;* AND I WILL PERFORM THOSE PLEDGES; but I will not do a thing unnecessarily that wounds the feelings of others, or that does discredit to my own understanding."

So spoke Mr. Webster in his famous 7th of March speech.

But so for Mr. Banks to speak is treason to the Union! The acknowledgment by the Democratic Party of the doctrine that WHEREVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY, THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY SHALL THERE BE ARRESTED, would be the instant dissolution of the Republican Party, that is formed solely to assert that principle. The assertion of the principle events make vital to its practical realization. If this is disunion, Mr. Banks and Daniel Webster are fellows in treason. W.

A "Roving Englishman" in Trouble.

"Nemo me impune lacessit" is or ought to be the motto of the high and mighty Ambassador of Great Britain near the Sublime Porte, as he has strikingly proved upon a late occasion. Some time since there issued from the press of a fashionable London Publisher, a talented and amusing book, entitled "*The Roving Englishman*," which, notwithstanding the absence of the author's name, and his evident desire to preserve a strict *incognito*, was discovered to be the production of Mr. Granville Murray, an *attaché* to the British Embassy in Constantinople.

The work contained animated descriptions of scenes and life in the East, occasionally interspersed with rather spicy and often bitter remarks upon men and things in Constantinople, in which the haughty Lord Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe was not very flatteringly mentioned. The Foreign Office, fearing that the air of Constantinople might in consequence be prejudicial to the health of the youthful diplomatist, recalled him for a time, but he preferred "The land of the East, the clime of the sun," to the monotony of London life, and lately returned to occupy his former post in the English Embassy. On his arrival he hastened to report himself to his chief, who, after keeping him for several hours waiting, for an interview in the antechamber, sent him word "that he had not time to speak to *him*." "The Roving Englishman" withdrew to his hotel, had retired to bed, and was actually in the arms of Morpheus, when a messenger from His Excellency roused him from his slumbers, conveying the order that he should get ready to set out for England immediately, as the bearer of important dispatches. To hear was to obey. Lord Stratford remarked, after his departure, "If he comes back during the Winter, I answer for it, a land journey to Bucharest will effectually rid us of his presence." Verily, his Lordship is not a man to be trifled with.

New-Orleans merchants complain bitterly, through the newspapers, of the restricted accommodations of the Levee. This year there has been an extraordinary increase in the arrivals of steamboats, and cargoes have been immense. The receipts of Cotton this season have exceeded by 360,000 bales the amount brought in during the season of 1854-5. The receipts of flour have doubled; corn has quadrupled; pork increased one-third, and potatoes run up from [illegible] to [illegible]. The increase in other articles of produce is equally [illegible]. The Levee [illegible] needs enlargement.

The American Colonization Society has finally cleared itself of debt. It began the last year with an incubus of $62,000, but has shaken it off. The rigid economy, however, which was necessary in order to effect this result, has curtailed operations in Liberia, and only three expeditions were sent out during the year. The last one, under the auspices of the New-York State Society, sailed from this port in December, taking fifty-eight emigrants.

ALABAMA.

The Rumored Aid to Kansas—Negro Traders—The Legislature and Gov. Winston.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Tuesday, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

I cannot learn that anything has been done in the way of aid to the "border ruffians" by the State. The proposition to grant $100,000 for that object still lies on the table. A Col. [illegible] has taken the matter into his own hands, and, if we can believe the papers, will march five hundred men from this State to defend the rights of the South on the plains of Kansas. He may get five hundred fools who, for their passage money, will obligate themselves to fight at the back of an irresponsible leader; but when once on the ground, the valiant five hundred will keep out of the range of Sharp's rifles.

The severe weather has partially preserved us from the annual shame which it is the business of speculators to exhibit during the holidays. They parade their human cattle through all the principal streets of Southern towns and cities in single file, in double file, in all conceivable ways, to exhibit their good points; they arrange them along the streets against the sides of houses, like so many wooden statues or bags of corn.

The term speculator belongs to these fellows. If a man trades in horses, he is called a horse trader; if one buys and sells cotton, and thereby makes a profit, he is not a speculator, only a factor or merchant, or something else. People do not like to speak of negro traders, it comes too near the title of man traders.

The Legislature has hardly convened since the holidays, and has done little of importance, except pass bills over the head of Gov. Winston. He takes special pains to apply the veto to all charters of literary institutions granted by the Legislature, and his own party condemn his course by passing them afterwards by an almost unanimous vote. The Governor thinks something can be made out of the old school law, and so consigns whatever he believes stands in its way to Executive annihilation.

YOURS, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Hamline—An Unfounded Imputation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Daily Times of last Friday, the 11th inst., there was an extract from I do not know what paper, [illegible] I allude to the imputations on the Rev. Dr. Hamline. It was unjust to him, and also to the Methodist Church, [illegible] contained in the passage. In the first place, the gentleman above named is not a bishop of the Methodist Church, as, in consequence of ill health, being a confirmed invalid, he resigned that office at the last General Conference, which met at Boston in 1852. In the second place, Dr. Hamline never was charged with the crime named, nor do I suppose any sane person believes him guilty of it, or of anything of the kind.

The simple fact is, that a man of a peculiar mind, a member of the Cincinnati Conference, made some absurd and ridiculous statements against Dr. Hamline, for which, without Dr. Hamline's interference, he was called to trial, found guilty of falsehood and slander, and expelled from the Church. This person is the same Mr. Harlan whose name is mentioned in the extract referred to. No one can well mistake the design, and few will question the authorship of the false statement which has been made, and which I suppose is now to go the round of the papers. VINDEX.

Consolidated Brooklyn.

We have hunted all over Brooklyn to find a man who asked for the divorce of the parties that now form the Consolidated City of Brooklyn; and have searched pretty nearly in vain. In East Williamsburg we did, indeed, find some doubters, but none who gave a better reason than that the present trade about the late City Hall of Williamsburg had been spoiled by the change. The majority, however, consent that it cannot be cheaper to have two sets of officers than one to manage and maintain Municipal Government over so small an area. Indeed, the sentiment grows rapidly, that a consolidation of these Long Island cities with New-York must early take place. There may be, indeed, a reluctance to share the villainous reputation that we suffer, and some may imagine that, united with us, the taxes of the Brooklyn people would be greatly increased. It might be so for a time, but not permanently it is evident. Consolidation would settle the claim of New-York to high-water mark on the Long Island side of East River. It would make Brooklyn the residence as it is now the dormitory of New-York. Along the water front, as there are not now, would go up splendid warehouses, commerce would take up its quarters there, and all hands would be better accommodated. But this consummation is yet a long way off, and it need not make speculators double the asking price for lots all the way down to the Kings County line.

The Gamblers' Indictments.

It has been a matter of much conversation and strange and singular rumors how it has come to pass that the name of Mr. James E. Mann, the celebrated gambler, to whose nefarious exploits we have more than once had occasion to call attention in this journal, has been [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. [illegible] HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Medicine and [illegible] Wine Depot.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—[illegible] ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction THIS DAY, [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK [illegible]

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. [illegible] No. 323 Broadway.

PLATFORM SCALES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]

Morning, he was [illegible] of Cincinnati, on the [illegible] ... [illegible] he was taken to his home in extreme agony.

[illegible] EXPLOSION.—While Prof. HALE was engaged in showing a gentleman and two young ladies the process of making hydrogen, at the Irving House in Cambridge, Mass., on Monday evening, the receiver exploded, carrying the ball through the ceiling above and scattering the fragments. The [illegible] were drenched in a solution of sulphuric [illegible], damaging their clothes to the extent of [illegible], and the whole loss is [illegible].

SPECIAL NOTICES.

As a Cure for Consumption [illegible] Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever obtained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

None except those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia, in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say try the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The Northwestern Settlement Company will hold a Public Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at Union Building, No. 162 Bowery. Every member is particularly requested to attend, and all who wish to learn [illegible] either for present or future [illegible] in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, should attend this meeting and learn the full particulars of the [illegible].
JAMES MACKEAN, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] Hair Preparation [illegible] 1 shilling a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 175 and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & [illegible], corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. B. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. [illegible] CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

Mercantile Library Association.—Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver a lecture on *The Penalties of Public Life*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to members half price. Can be obtained at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. SIMPSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver his second lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 22. Subject—*The Indians; War of Pontiac*. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 8. Single admission, 25 cents.

Christian Union.—The adjourned meeting of the friends of the Christian Union will be held at the [illegible] Rooms of St. [illegible] Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, when the Committee will be prepared to report.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] ... MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 7, in Bleecker-st. near Mercer-st. ... [illegible] ... EDWARD E. ORRELL & SON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MILKMEN OR GARDENERS.—The subscriber offers to lease the property [illegible] at Maspeth, L. I., containing 28 acres [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] MANUFACTURING [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] ... [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.—An active or special partner [illegible] with a capital of $4,000 or $5,000, in an old and well established Livery Stable business, now doing a first-rate trade. ... [illegible] Address Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York City.

HOTEL NEAR THE PARK.—Any gentleman desiring to open a first-class hotel will please address E. L. B., care of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st., when the advertiser will join a responsible party and give full particulars and make satisfactory propositions.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a gross income of $5,000. Address Box No. 102, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POPULAR LECTURES IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, by JOEL TIFFANY, Esq. [illegible] ... Lecture, Tuesday eve., Jan. 22—Subject: The Doctrine of Plenary Inspiration. ... Friday eve., Jan. 25—Subject: The Demands of the Age. ... Tuesday eve., Jan. 29—Subject: The Means of Redemption now in use. ... Friday eve., Feb. 1—Subject: The Nature and Origin of Evil. ... Tuesday eve., Feb. 5—Subject: The Old and the New. ... Friday eve., Feb. 8—Subject: The Authority of Truth vs. Authority of Man.
Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets for the course, [illegible]. Single lecture, 12½ cts., to be had at the door.

[illegible] LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—[illegible] will deliver the first of his Lectures on the Early Settlement and History of the [illegible] ... Clinton Hall, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Bookstores, and at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW COLLEGE EDIFICE.—The new building erected for the College on the corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., will be inaugurated on TUESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] will deliver the address. The Profession and the public are invited to attend. By order,
G. BUCK, M. D., Registrar.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Sixth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, by Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut. Subject—Aids to culture. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—The ninth of the course of Lectures [illegible] Young Men's Association of the 29th-st. Congregational Church, will be delivered THURSDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at their Church, near 7th-av., by [illegible] D. D., of Brooklyn. Subject—*Theodore Parker and Modern Deism.* Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Botanic Hall, No. 65 East Broadway. Addresses are expected from E. N. HAVENS, Esq., and Rev. JOHN P. [illegible], of the Green-st. Methodist Church. Subject—*The Relation of the Mayor and other Officials to the Laws of the State.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—This Club will meet for the first time this season at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Capt. THOS. HISCOCK will explain his new Quadrant. Admission free.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

CENTRE MARKET GUARD.—The members and friends of the above Company are hereby requested to meet at Central Hall, at 12½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, to pay a tribute of respect to their deceased brother, DANIEL KERNAN. By order,
JOHN COLLINS, Captain.

$[illegible] REWARD.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, [illegible].—Whereas, JOSEPH CORN was [illegible] ... [illegible]
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

10,000 GALLONS CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE. Apply to
A. H. EVERETT,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist,
No. 8 Canal-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable middle-aged women; one to do cooking, washing and ironing ... the other to do chamberwork and laundress, or chamberwork and seamstress. The best of reference. No objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 18 Prince-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits; one as waitress in all its branches—has three years' City reference; the other is 16, can do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and do plain sewing—will work and iron for the nursery in a hotel or boarding-house. Wages $4. Best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, the same by an English and two American young women. Also, by a Protestant young woman as laundress. Apply at No. [illegible] 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women—one as chambermaid and seamstress; she can cut and fit. The other as chambermaid and fine washer. They are both well recommended for respectability and competency by families at present in the City. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 22d-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, as seamstress, in a private family; can do all kinds of needlework, make and fit dresses, &c. Apply at No. 215 East 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable tidy colored woman, as cook and laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl in a small family, to do general housework. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 38 Madison-st., up stairs, 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can have the best of City references. Address J. T., No. 509 Broadway.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
C. MASON.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A lady of experience in drawing and painting, both in oil and water colors, wishes to obtain a situation in some flourishing Seminary or Academy. Can give the best of references, both in regard to ability and aptness to teach. Call on, or address a note to Mrs. M., No. 200 West 20th-st., for 3 days.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady, who has received the best musical education, desires a few pupils to teach. Terms, $12 and $15 per quarter. Best of references given and required. Address C. D., *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A European of energy, education and accomplishments, offers her services as superintendent and teacher of a first-class ladies' institute; the advertiser is a Protestant, has lived in France, understands music, painting, &c., and can offer undeniable references in this City. A liberal salary expected. Address, free, to FEBRUARY, Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City, a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—In a quartet choir in an Episcopal Church in this City. Application may be made by note addressed to C. H. O., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

CLERKS WANTED—J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS have room for two smart young men, one in the hosiery department, and one in the silk handkerchief department. Those having experience in either of these lines may apply by letter.

CLERK WANTED.—A smart boy, who writes well, spells correctly, not afraid to be useful, or punctual; content with moderate salary and light work, may address PUNCTUALITY, *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS—For first-class Cooks, Nurses, Laundresses, Waiter-girls, Footmen, and Grooms, are now ready at The Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COAT, VEST AND PANT HANDS—May find constant employment at No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., up stairs; none need apply except with recommendations from regular houses, or with deposit. Orders received for manufacturing in large or small quantities. Cutting done by the piece for those who wish to superintend their own work.
E. B. TITSWORTH, Merchant Tailor.

A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS—Desires a permanent situation with a good family. Best of testimonials furnished. Address G., at this office.

WAITER GIRL WANTED—In a private family; one with good City references may apply between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, at No. 28 [illegible]-av.

MAN WANTED—Capable of working and keeping in order Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; also, *one hat-block maker; to such persons a liberal salary and* constant employment will be given. Apply at the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 8th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, *for all kinds of situations.*

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—Very good rooms can be had at No. 21 Clinton-place, for a family or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish board and furnished rooms in a house with but few boarders. Location above Canal-st., and west of 4th-av. Terms must be moderate, and references first class. Address PUBLISHER, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife, also a gentleman, wife, nurse and child desire board in a pleasant family residing above 4th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Terms must be reasonable. Address Box No. 1,670 Post-Office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—In exchange for tuition in piano-forte singing, (the Italian school,) the French language by a Parisian, and the German language, in a first-class boarding house or private family, up town or the central part of the City, furnished or unfurnished rooms. Address MARIE E. D., Union-square Post-Office, box 138.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 19 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 275 West 22d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen on very reasonable terms. Terms in advance. No. 17 Howard-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$[illegible] 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$60 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$40 00 to $100 00
Silver English patent lever	$15 00 to $40 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $20 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Dr. JOHN G. WILSON, No. 39 Centre-st., Gas Fitter, guarantees a perfect cure for the Winter, by giving his metres a dose of his magic Spirits. Please leave your orders early in the day. N. B.—Look out for quack humbugs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
KATE WESTON;
OR, TO WILL AND TO DO.
[illegible]
Beautifully illustrated with eight engravings, by [illegible]. Price $1 25.

Through the medium of fiction, to be able to convey great moral truths, and at the same time to amuse, instruct and imbue the mind with the lessons which it has been the author's aim to impart, without the reader being at all sensible of the influences brought to bear on him, is the very highest triumph of genius. Such is the case in the work before us. It treats the subject, though not a novel one, in a more sensible and practical manner than we have ever known it before, and so interests us that we do not seem to be reading a story, but beholding living characters, and scenes passing, as it were, in a panorama before us. The style is elevated, the plot effective, and *filled up in a masterly manner. The moral lessons inculcated in it* are such as to give it a claim to the favor of all *the good.* The characters are drawn with a close eye to nature, and marked and distinct in their delineation. The scenery of the picture, its lights and shades, are true to life. We could easily select groups worthy the attention of a painter, perfect specimens of art. The love scene in one of the early chapters is a perfect gem. The heroine, sweet Kate, is a model of all that is loveable in woman, combined with firmness of purpose and rectitude of character, sufficient to banish even the cherished one from her heart, when found pursuing the path that leads to destruction, and from which even the voice of the loved one, charm she ever so sweetly, was unable to draw him. Charles, too, the erring, fallen, but still noble, youth, is a striking character.

We think the book marks the advent of one in the fields of Literature, who is destined not only to adorn it, but also to be the means of doing much good with her ready pen.

The fair authoress is the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Dowling of Philadelphia, himself an author of no small celebrity.

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An Unwelcome Visitor.	Poor Clarence!
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	Successful Début.

We have only space to make a few short extracts from the extended and highly complimentary notices of the Press:

From the Republican, Baltimore, Md.

This is a thrilling story, told in chaste and beautiful language, which can be read with profit as well as pleasure. If all our tales of fiction were of this character, they might be admitted to our firesides without fear of evil consequences. "Kate Weston," if it shall not run through so many editions as "Fanny Fern's Stories," will leave a better impression when it is read. The heart will be softened and the evil passions mollified by its perusal, and the reader will rise from its pages with more kindly feelings toward his fellow-man.

From the Hartford Courant.

We like this work. It is well written, the narrative is fascinating, and the characters well drawn. We like it more, however, for the excellent moral-lessons of life's discipline which it teaches.

From the Christian Intelligencer, New-York.

The book is worthy of commendation for its graceful and pleasing style, for its well-judged discrimination of character, for the easy flow and picturesqueness of its parts, for the sprightliness of its narrative, and for the fixedness of its aim. It teaches that morality, virtue, temperance, cannot exist without true piety; and this we look upon as one of its most commendable features. The book is gracefully dedicated to the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, of Philadelphia, the father of the authoress, and deserves a wide circulation.

From the Tribune, Detroit, Mich.

"Kate Weston" is far above the average of modern American novels, both in style and ability.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

As a story, "Kate Weston" has more real merit than is crowded into a baker's dozen of its relatives in the family of modern literature.

From the Sun, Philadelphia.

We commend this delightful book most cordially to the public as a great instrument of good, and many, very many of our citizens will read it the more eagerly from the fact that its pages are dedicated to Rev. John Dowling, D.D., whose prayers have been the dew, whose smiles the sunshine of each bud of intellect, each germ of high resolves, by a daughter's loving heart.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR,
SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
BY MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY,
Author of "Amabel, a Family History."
One vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

This is another delightful Family History, by the author of "Amabel," and, like the former work of Miss Wormeley, is destined to seize at once on public approbation, from its power, grace of diction, thoughtfulness, novelty of plot and freshness of incident. The scene alternates between England and America, and thus affords some fine contrasts of incident and character. Its descriptions of Virginia life are remarkably graphic, vivid and faithful. Some of the scenes are splendid pictures. There is one in the earlier portion of the book in which the heroine overhears the man she loves confess his passion for another, which is admirably done, and very effective; and there is another, describing his escape from a party of desperadoes in Virginia, which is as artistic in its management as anything in Cooper. The author's style is exceedingly good; she strews through her pages many keen, shrewd observations and noble thoughts; she evinces large acquaintance with literature, and a fund of native good sense and good feeling. The work altogether is superior as a literary production, highly entertaining as a novel, and admirable as a work of art.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

A new edition of AMABEL, a Family History, uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW FEATURE! NEW FASHIONS!! NEW STORY!!!

Of all the papers ever issued in New-York (and in this particular New-York in the Union)
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
comes nearest to PERFECTION. This week's No. (now ready) contains more of its continued Stories, and the *commencement of a*
NEW TALE OF POWERFUL INTEREST,
entitled BERTHA;
OR, THE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE.
Beautifully illustrated with ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.
A new feature is introduced in this No., viz.:
A SPLENDID FASHION PLATE;
A thing never before attempted by any WEEKLY PAPER in America.
Beside these interesting things, THE LEDGER also contains hosts of choice stories, complete in a No., and every week a
A FRESH FERN LEAF BY THE INIMITABLE FANNY;
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER
printed. Price Four Cents. Sold by all Newsmen.
ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and 26 Clark-st., Chicago.

NOW READY:
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE DESTINY OF NICARAGUA;
OR, CENTRAL AMERICA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.
BY AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF WALKER.

Such is the title of a most interesting and timely work just published by S. A. BENT & CO., No. 21 Washington-st., Boston.

The work contains a full account of the Nicaraguan scheme; the political condition of the country; its importance and resources; peculiarities of the people; striking incidents; a complete picture of the country; the progress, policy and positions of Walker and Kinney (with portraits of both;) the policy of the present Government;
THE SECRET EXPEDITIONS;
and, indeed, an exposition of all matters relative to the condition of Nicaragua.
IT IS THE ONLY BOOK PUBLISHED
which contains reliable information relative to the country, and an exposition of the causes which have given rise to the intense excitement which now exists respecting it.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
S. A. BENT & CO.,
No. 21 Washington-st., Boston.

DERBY & JACKSON
WILL PUBLISH,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22,
JACKSON AND NEW-ORLEANS. An Authentic Narrative of the memorable Achievements of the American Army under Andrew Jackson, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, (late of the New-Orleans *Delta*.) With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1 25.
THURSDAY, JAN. 24,
ALONE. By MARION HARLAND. A new and revised edition, uniform with "The Hidden Path." 12mo, $1 25.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26,
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VI.—THE ORIENTAL YAM.
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X.—THE GREAT CAMP-MEETING.
XI.—ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
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XVII.—THE MONARCH OF MOUNTAINS.
XVIII.—BRIDAL PRESENTS.
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The British landing and bivouac.
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A demonstration and a defeat.
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" II. Bartol's Pictures of Europe.
" III. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts.
" IV. Sydney Smith.
" V. The Romish Hierarchy.
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[illegible] ... TUESDAY EVENING ... [illegible]

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The Barbers by Mr. Burton and Mr. [illegible].
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Pauline .... Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with a new Ballet, called the
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Louise de Lascours .... Mrs. [illegible]
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TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

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PAULINE.
Count Horace de Beauvais .... Mr. Lester
Pauline .... Mrs. Hoey
After which will be performed the extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Captain John Smith .... Mr. Walcot.

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Robert Howard .... Mr. J. R. Allen
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

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PIANO-FORTE RECITALS.—Mr. MORGAN, (Organist of Grace Church, and Conductor of the Mendelssohn Union,) will give his Second PIANO-FORTE RECITAL at Dodworth's Rooms on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, to commence at 8 o'clock. Ladies' tickets 50 cents, gentlemen's tickets $1—to be had at the Music Stores.

THIRTIETH CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE, the 2d of the 6th Season, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway. Madame W. V. WALLACE, (Pianist,) Messrs. J. BEUTLER, [illegible], (Vocalists,) will assist THEODORE EISFELD'S Quartet Party.

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LOST.—A POLICE STAR, with the Number on the back. The finder, by leaving it at the Chief's office with one of the clerks, will be liberally rewarded.

HOTELS.

THE [illegible] HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. ... Single Rooms, 50 cents, [illegible] ... Parlors, with Bedrooms ... [illegible] ... This Hotel is newly [illegible] ... [illegible]

A[illegible] ... [illegible] ... & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. [illegible] COMMISSION HOUSE. [illegible]

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway [illegible]

[illegible]

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, New-York, Dec. 12, 1855.

Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association. We will therefore consider ourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sales of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms. Yours, very truly, [illegible] A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. H. Lamport, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c. will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, with the invoices of [illegible] The sale of Books will commence on TUESDAY, [illegible] and be continued daily in the order [illegible] in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 25th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after that date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Owing to the unusual number of Catalogues of this sale which it is designed to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named. TERMS OF SALE—On all purchases from the whole Catalogue amounting to $1,000 and upwards, four and six months' credit; on purchases from the whole catalogue less than $1,000 and more than $100, four months' credit; and on all purchases less than $100, cash. [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WASHINGTON, WEST AND WATTS STS.—With Bulkhead and Water-right, belonging to the estate of George Zabriskie, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the estate of George Zabriskie, [illegible]

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nine lots of land, with the buildings thereon, being Nos. 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454 Washington-st., No. 452 being on the southeast corner of, and No. 454 on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

WATTS-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, south side of, and being Nos. 79 and 81.

WEST-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, on the southeast corner of [illegible]

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT ON WEST-ST.—Opposite the last described property.

This property, situated in a section of the City which is constantly increasing in value, the title to the same being perfect, having been in the possession of the late Mr. Zabriskie for upwards of thirty years, and the sale being positive, to settle the estate, is worthy the attention of capitalists and others. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for a term of years.

AND ALSO,

The 2-story brick house and lot No. 70 Leight-st., between Greenwich and Washington-st., 21 feet 8 inches by [illegible] feet.

SUSAN V. C. ZABRISKIE, Executrix.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, } Executors.
CHARLES F. HUNTER, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots fronting on 4th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 38th-st., being each 24 feet 8½ inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—One lot on the northerly side of 38th-st., in rear of the above, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Also on 38th-st., two lots adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

[illegible]—Two lots on the southerly side of [illegible], adjoining the last described, in the rear, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

The substantial and first-class improvements already made in this vicinity, and the [illegible] location of [illegible] good opportunity to capitalists and others for investment. The property will be sold, subject to restrictions against nuisances, and the deeds will contain the usual covenants against nuisances, on the part of, and to be signed and acknowledged by, the purchasers. [illegible] of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

And also, on 3d-av., the lot with the 2-story gothic cottage thereon, on the west side of 3d-av., 75 feet north of 31st-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway—Stationery—A large lot of stationery, consisting of letter and foolscap paper, envelopes, cards, blank books, diaries, &c.; 100 gross of very superior [illegible] pencils, worthy the attention of stationers.

Also, at 6 o'clock, a large catalogue of illustrated and standard books, among which are the works of Cowper, Moore, Churchill and Byron, in full calf binding, book of beauty, gems of memory, book of the world, [illegible] of American landscapes and gift books in papier mache, valuable historical works, bibles, writings of [illegible] &c., now open for examination. Purchasers and dealers are requested to call.

NOTICE—Every article put up by this house will be sold to the highest bidder.

Persons wishing catalogues of our evening sales will please send in their name and address.

Sales regularly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of diamonds and gold jewelry, consisting in part, of single stone and centre diamond rings, pins, brooches, studs, bracelets, &c.; 18 carat gold case watches, independent seconds; double time English patent levers, cylinder escapements, all warranted of the first class; also, a line of solid fine gold jewelry, made for the retail trade—rich cameo brooches, mosaic do., studs, sleeve buttons, bracelets, lockets, fine vest, guard and fob chains, together with every article usually kept in a first-class establishment. Every article warranted as represented. The attention of the trade and those in want are invited to attend.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Broadway and Park-place, the lot of ground and building thereon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place; lot 27 feet 6 inches on Broadway, by 98 feet 3 inches on Park-place, and subject to a lease to May 1, 1858. $90,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the store, No. 314 Broadway, a splendid stock of valuable furs and sleigh-robes, manufactured expressly for City and private trade, comprising mink, sable, stone marten, Russian fitch, squirrel and other fancy and valuable furs, talmas, boas, capes, muffs, &c. Also, Rocky Mountain, prairie wolf, bear skin and silver [illegible] Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE—Manufactured expressly for City trade. GEORGE COOK will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, to pay advances. Full particulars morning of sale.

J. & H. BARKER, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, cutlery, Britannia ware, fancy goods, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods will be packed for shipping.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., a large variety of goods, furniture, piano-fortes, oil-paintings, China, mirrors, mattresses, silver-plated ware, bedding, 75 boys' sleds, plated heaters, second hand; with an assortment from boarding-houses; valuable stock of [illegible]

W. J. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 67 Day-st.

GROCERIES, SLEIGH BELLS, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SPERM CANDLES—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Day-st., corner Greenwich. Teas, coffee, [illegible] cigars, tobacco, hardware and cutlery, [illegible] 25 boxes sperm candles.

AUCTION SALE OF FURS AND SLEIGH-ROBES—THIS MORNING (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, at the store of DAY, RUSSELL & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., [illegible] a splendid stock of valuable furs [illegible] for the City private trade, [illegible] other valuable furs; also, [illegible] wolf, coon, and fancy sleigh-robes.

AUCTION SALES.

PURSUANT TO [illegible]—[illegible] ISAIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, [illegible] Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange and Coupons, Dividends, [illegible] Insurance and Trust Company Bank [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Jan. 21, 1856.

AT AN ELECTION—Held at this office on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: William W. Fox, John J. Palmer, Jos. Kernochan, Najah Taylor, David Hadden, Joseph Walker, Thos. W. Pearsall, J. W. Livingston, J. Phillips Phoenix, Guy Richards, Edw'd J. Woolsey, Joseph Sampson, and Lind. M. Hoffman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reelected President, JOHN MOWTON Manager, and C. L. EVERETT Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 2d-av., New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds. CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds. CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds. $30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 453 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$5,000 OR $6,000 WANTED—On real estate worth more than double the amount, situated in the city of Rockford, Ill. A liberal interest will be paid. Apply at No. 35 Bowery. FOSTER, LEE & CO.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 27 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL $300,000. ASSETS $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,389
22 Allegheny County (C. & P.) Bonds	22,000	16,830
22 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	15,840
28 Delaware Railroad Bonds	28,000	28,400
38 Pittsburg City Six per cents	38,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,250
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	58,000	25,000
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$430,316	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., No. 3 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Burst, Pres.	J. M. Chapman,	Wm. D. Russell,
B. B. Grinnell,	G. S. Gardner,	Jos. W. Angus,
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,	J. E. Chapman,
M. D. Bean,	M. H. Bean,	H. R. Smeltzer.
Geo. J. Mankin,		

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 336 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARSH L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve [illegible] Near and distant objects [illegible] FRANKS, Optician, No. 5 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road, throws open the lands for cultivation. They are situated from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $6 to $30, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—No. 198 Delancey-st.—The house is in perfect order and contains fifteen rooms; it has a large yard and good alley way, and on the rear of the lot are wood-houses and a 2-story building, which would answer for a workshop or stable. Price $5,500—$1,500 cash, and the balance can remain. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN W. AMERMAN, No. 30 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE three story brick house, No. 42 Grove-st. Lot, 21 feet wide by 100 feet deep. House well painted throughout and in the best condition. Can be seen between 1 and 3 P. M. Apply to F. TELLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods, a three story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 369 Grand-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 77 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on the 24th January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the city of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive. It being an assignee's sale every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Maps of the property can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 18 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 150 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Splendid lot, 100 by 20 feet, situated on Navy-st., Brooklyn, price $1,400; watches taken in part payment. Also, superior old-established carpet-bag manufactory, 27th-st., with store attached; price $6,000—a rare chance. Also, partner wanted with $5,000 capital, in foreign and domestic commission business. Apply at No. 85 Chambers-st., room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good securities, at a low figure, four lots on 118th-st. Inquire of N. W. & H. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house in New-York or Brooklyn, worth from $5,000 to $7,000, in exchange for desirable merchandise. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 3,978 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN LEXINGTON and Sixth avs., not above 29th-st., and not exceeding $700 per annum. Address, Box 1163 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story brown stone basement house No. 249 West 20th-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Rent, $600. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., or to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 37 Perry-st.

A GOOD CHANCE—For any one wanting to hire a house cheap, three houses in 46th-st., new with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water baths, gas, &c., the very best kind of ranges; houses all finished in complete order; will be let at $450 to a good tenant. Inquire of D. DORITY, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—The house No. 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, possession given immediately or on the 1st of May. Premises in fine order, with all modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 5 Platt-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house No. 113 Fulton-st., running through to Ann-st. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LET—At No. 349 Broadway, with L on Leonard st. Inquire of E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 33 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse at Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has been [illegible] for twenty-three [illegible] W. WATSON, M. D., Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" [illegible] Office No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain. Monsieur LEVI, of No. 30 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 5 Cavendish-[illegible], London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.
Je certifie que M. Levi m'a enlevé les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.
I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns. CLEVELAND, No. 34 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.
Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE. No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.
Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D. No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 8, 1852.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.
Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain. H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row. Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietors and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South Third, below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 5 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next; until which time the transfer books will be closed. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 16, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of *six* per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 21st inst., during the hours of business at the Bank, upon all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and less than Five Hundred Dollars, and *five* per cent. per annum upon all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

This Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay *six* per cent. interest on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and *five* per cent. on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which shall be deposited for at least three months previous to July next.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company to the 30th November, 1855, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main line and Tuscarawas Extension, in the Bonds of the Company payable on the 1st day of January, 1867, with interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York. The above dividend will be paid to Stockholders registered in New-York, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on the 1st of February next, and to other Stockholders at the same time at the Office of the Company in Cleveland.
(Signed.) E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.
OFFICE OF C. & P. R. R. Co., Jan. 2, 1856.
The Transfer Books of the Company are now opened.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 9, 1856.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable in stock, from the surplus earnings of the Company, to such as were Stockholders, respectively, on the 31st day of December last. Said new issue of Stock to be entitled to dividends from 1st inst.

Stockholders registered on the Books of the Company in New-York, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

All fractional shares will be paid in Cash.

By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY V. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end of their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.
By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—The interest Coupons, No. 7 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1854, with interest thereon, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on and after the 1st day of February next. The amount of each coupon and interest to be paid is $38 78, thirty-eight 78-100 dollars, on bonds of $1,000 each, and one half that amount on bonds of $500 each. J. KNAPP, Receiver.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Jan. 8, 1856. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 28 Exchange place.—New-York, Jan. 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, payable to the Eastern Stockholders on and after the 23d inst., at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND—BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st February, inclusive.
STEPHEN B. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 9, 1856. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 290 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 16th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT [illegible] OF STOCK of the OCEAN BANK remaining [illegible]

[illegible]

J. PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible] Sworn to this Jan. [illegible], 1856. [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK PUTNAM COUNTY.—[illegible] Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, [illegible] Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, [illegible], 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the [illegible] inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
E. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. [illegible] 3d-av., one door above 18th-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
WILLIAM B. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
R. LOUNSBURY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the [illegible] day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. W. [illegible], Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 17, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L V. B. BERTHOFF, Cashier.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of baggage free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—[illegible] any other route.

Reduced rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin........$[illegible]
Second Cabin........[illegible]
Steerage........[illegible]

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. [illegible] For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal, suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st., corner Greenwich and Front sts.; corner 24th-st. and 8th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which applications may be made, or at the office No. 35 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. [illegible] and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 345 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. [illegible]

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—From the celebrated factories of T. Gilbert & Co., and S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may be found at the warerooms, No. 439 Broadway, corner Canal-st. H. B. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible] plank, which is undoubtedly the most important improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—Only four more of those splendid new Pianos left; twenty sold in a few weeks, superior in tone, touch and finish; warranted in every respect; sold at about half-price to close the concern. Call any week before 3 o'clock, at No. 80 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 339 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 249 to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

11 PIANO-FORTES AND THREE MELODEONS TO LET—At $3, $4, $5, $6, and $7 a month, or for sale at $25, $50, $80, $100, $110, $125, $140, $225, and one Æolian for $250. Music thoroughly taught, and pianos tuned, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 248 Grand-st.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 126 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and elegant assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Meeker, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Joseph C. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Stephen Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$915,745 45
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....169,744 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,364,782 81
Average amount of Specie....136,656 67
Average amount of Circulation....217,190 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,217,440 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....34,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....104,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....136,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
H. H. Rice, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benjamin Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible] 56
Average amount of Specie....41,[illegible] 01
Average amount of Circulation....114,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
[illegible] Ward, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....133,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....20,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....315,[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$636,401 73
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....14,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....542,190 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$675,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....108,974 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....81,079 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 57
Average amount of Specie....56,344 65
Average amount of Circulation....107,730 00
Average amount of Deposits....671,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible] 15
Average amount of Specie....57,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Lucius Hopkins, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Thos. J. Thompson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....32,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....195,[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Edward A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$604,080 36
Average amount of Specie....51,509 77
Average amount of Circulation....121,781 00
Average amount of Deposits....449,747 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie....184,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....185,277 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible] 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,[illegible] 71
Average amount of Specie....737,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....363,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,118,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$722,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....90,740 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....142,571 67
Average amount of Circulation....120,024 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible] 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,661,420 34
Average amount of Specie....775,430 77
Average amount of Circulation....357,152 94
Average amount of Deposits....4,408,[illegible] 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,102,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 19, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible] 15
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....97,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
C. B. Woodruff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,[illegible] 84
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Edward A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$977,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation....117,676 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
J. Van Buren, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....11,420 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....71,791 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible] 97
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....11,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....117,812 00
Average amount of Deposits....160,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 44
Average amount of Specie....84,914 02
Average amount of Circulation....159,756 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,410,408 95
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....171,605 00
Average amount of Deposits....945,439 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible] 91
Average amount of Specie....40,[illegible] 54
Average amount of Circulation....96,212 83
Average amount of Deposits....348,988 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$911,902 00
Average amount of Specie....60,407 44
Average amount of Circulation....119,564 00
Average amount of Deposits....641,[illegible] 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$798,181 50
Average amount of Specie....[illegible] 29
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible] 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible] 06
Average amount of Specie....351,391 95
Average amount of Circulation....110,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible] 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
J. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....111,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....192,149 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Halsey, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—[illegible] Cashier of the [illegible] BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
Samuel P. Dray, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago [illegible] A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:30 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo, and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 2d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES.
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 33 Water-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander,
Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. —. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.
Notice.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave Boston....Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston....Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston....Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York....Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston....Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York....Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereon expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this line are the following:
BELGIQUE, A. H. L. Tack, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, E. Pougin, Commander.
LEOPOLD I., A. Michel, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT.
CONGRES.
The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,500 tons, A. H. L. Tack, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of passage in first cabin $90. No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. No berths secured until paid for. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below," with passenger's address, and sent on board the day before sailing. An experienced Surgeon on board. For freight or passage in first Cabin, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.
For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to SABEL & COETIS, No. 33 Fulton-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:
In first cabin, main saloon....$130
In first cabin, lower saloon....110
In second cabin....60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No bill of Lading signed, or Parcels received, on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH....Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday.
GLASGOW....Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of Passage—First Cabin....$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin....75
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT KELLEY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York, against MICHAEL BURKE and CATHERINE T., his wife, James McMonegal, the People of the State of New-York, the Bank of North America, John P. Moore, Charles Baker, the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, Joseph M. Prendergast, Charles Leland, Francis E. Parker, John B. Fogerty, William H. Roosevelt, William Power, J. Cameron Stone, John Kerney, Robert S. Buchanan, Bayard Clarke, Isaac Moses, Abraham R. E. Moses, William F. Aims, Melancthon L. Seymour, Robert Hogan and Eliza Helen, his wife, Abner Bartlett and Medora S., his wife, and Edward B. Stead. To the said defendants, WILLIAM H. ROOSEVELT and FRANCIS E. PARKER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Jan. 19, 1856.
CRAM, CORNELL & TOWNSEND,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja22-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES L. ADAMS against THE UNION BANK of Sandusky City.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of March, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 22, 1855.
L. W. GODDARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.
ja22-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of THAYER & ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1855.
A. ARNOUX,
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, } Administrators.
jy31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS JONES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his store, Nos. 78 and 80 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1855.
JACOB MILES, Administrator.
au7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. BRIANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the corner of 54th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
MARY S. BRIANT, Administratrix.
o2-law6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of [illegible] STREET, [illegible]
[illegible]
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Tryon-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same before us at the same place at [illegible] o'clock P. M. on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1856.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until [illegible] day of January, 1856.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northerly by [illegible] of the Third-avenue, on the southeast, by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-second-street and Sixty-third-street. And also all that certain district of land bounded on the southerly by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the westerly by the Hudson River Railroad, and partly by the Hudson River, on the northerly by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southerly by the centre line of the block between Sixty-[illegible]-street and Sixty-[illegible]-street.
Fifth—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.
GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-street, (basement, [illegible] room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1856.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All [illegible] the East River, and [illegible] and extending on the northerly and southerly sides to the middle of the blocks on either side.
And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides [illegible]-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN NATHAN,
E. G. HOWARD,
J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County, Gilbert Sayres, [illegible]—SAMUEL WELLING, Plaintiff, against [illegible] G. Weeks, Robert L. Weed and [illegible], William E. [illegible] and Martha J., his wife, William [illegible] and Frances M., his wife, [illegible], R. Weed, William F. Weed, [illegible], Isaac Lockwood, Samuel L. Weed, [illegible] Dederick, [illegible], Richard Hilliard, William [illegible], Richard H. Hopkins, Richard Hilliard, Jr., [illegible] Lathrop, Charles E. Luddington, John H. [illegible], Richard Rose, Albert L. Davis, [illegible] Joseph Moore, [illegible]—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] Canal-st., in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.
GILBERT SAYRES,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jamaica, L. I.
d18-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NATHAN A. CONKLIN against DANIEL JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 17, 1855.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1855.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d25-law6wTu*

THE SUPREME COURT, &c.—GEORGE C. STOUT, and ADELAIDE, his wife, against WILLIAM W. MURRAY and CAROLINE M., his wife, HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON and ELIZA J., his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment and order of this Court made and rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 31st day of December, 1855, the subscriber, the referee for that purpose named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon on that day, the premises mentioned in said judgment and described as follows, namely: All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, known as No. 86 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, situate in the Eighth Ward of the said City, on the southerly side of Grand-st., about sixty feet westerly from Greene-st., containing twenty feet in width by seventy-five feet in depth, with an alley three feet wide leading from the rear of said lot to Greene-st.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.
F. N. BANGS, Referee.
ja3-law6w-thenfawTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE RUYTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 122 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.
JOHN DE RUYTER,
C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN,
ERNEST CAYLUS, } Executors.
n13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of C. B. PARSONS, No. 96 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1855.
CLEMENT A. PARSONS,
MARY Y. TAYLOR, } Executors.
d25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. THWING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. & E. W. THWING, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
CHARLES THWING,
EBEN'R THWING,
WILLIAM THWING, } Admin'rs.
o2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE SUTPHEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOHN L. SPADER, at the Central Bank in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated Aug. 13, 1855.
JOHN L. SPADER,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER, } Executors.
au14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated Aug. 13, 1855.
JOSEPH WALKER,
JOHN W. MASON, } Executors.
au14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at [illegible] Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated July 23, 1855.
MARIA J. WRIGHT,
JAMES M. SHEPHERD, } Administrators.
jy27-law6mTu*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sabbath attention! Give us a little more light in your churches Sabbath afternoons. A doctor told his patient yesterday that his complaint was brought on by straining in the "dim(ly) religious light," to read the hymns. Open your window shades, or we shall take our candlesticks with us as we used to do.

Through the arrival of the brig *Baker*, at this port, Saturday last, we hear of rumors of a reaction at Tampico, but a visit to the vessel fails to furnish any particulars as to the report. Parties receiving letters by her, note in them the absence of all political intelligence.

It is said that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss MURRAY, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of Slavery, she must resign her place. Miss MURRAY has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household.

The friends of Capt. FOLLANSBEE, late of the St. Louis, have already raised $2,500 for his widow.

Work for the Poor.

J. [illegible], Esq., gave a lecture last evening at the [illegible] House, explanatory of a plan which has been in operation in this City for some time, affording work and livelihood to the poor and unemployed of both sexes. This plan contemplates the manufacture of staple boots and shoes (kip, thick and [illegible]) by a corporation, which by a division of the labor will be enabled to give employment to thousands now destitute.

Says KINGSLEY: "Did you ever remark, my friends, that the Bible says hardly anything about religion—that it never praises religious people? This is very curious. Would to God we would all remember [it]. The Bible speaks of a religion once only, and of religion only twice, except where it speaks of the Jews' religion, to condemn it and show what an empty, blind, useless thing it was. What does this Bible talk of, then? It talks of God,—not of religion, but of God. It tells us not to be religious, but to be godly. *If Jesus Christ came to you in the shape of a poor man whom nobody knew, should you know him?*"

A venerable and worthy Roman Catholic priest of Dublin, Very Rev. Dr. YORE, has given his theological library, of over two thousand volumes, to be raffled for the support of a charitable institution for the deaf and dumb.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] ORDER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

Crime is daily on the increase in the City. Scarcely a night passes without the perpetration of some daring outrage against the peace of the community. The arrest and imprisonment of some of the rascals by whom these offences are committed, seem not to deter, in the least, the action of such as escaped in evading arrest. But more wonderful is the fact that these highway robberies, burglaries, and other such offences, are constantly occurring, in the most exposed places, in entire disregard of the Police. These things have at length attracted the attention of our vigilant and determined Chief of Police, Mayor WOOD, who has addressed a powerful letter to the various Police Captains. If words would do the job, peace should henceforth reign in Gotham, but we would like now to hear of something a little more serious than "imperative orders." Here, however, is

THE MAYOR'S ADMONITION.

[illegible]

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[illegible]

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Eighth Ward Police detected and arrested John Malone, Michael [illegible], Francis Thompson and Thomas [illegible], boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, in the oyster saloon of George [illegible], corner of Canal and Varick streets, into which they had broken. [illegible]

[illegible]

The prisoners were taken before Justice DAVISON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial.

[illegible]

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night Officer Quinn, of the Sixth Ward, caught a young fellow in the act of turning with a skeleton key the lock of the door of the store of Messrs. Martin & Lawson, importers of silk, &c., No. 360 Broadway. The prisoner gave his name as Oliver C. Day, of St. Louis. Several skeleton keys and other burglars implements were found on his person. He was brought before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

A young man named James Edwards was also brought to the Lower Police Court yesterday, charged with burglariously entering and stealing from the house of Conrad Heilment, No. 21 Duane-street, on the [illegible] inst. The prisoner was caught by Officer Quagle, of the Sixth Ward, leaving the premises. He denied his guilt, but was committed for trial.

ALLEGED SWINDLE BY A SELLER OF TICKETS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following affidavit was yesterday sworn to before Justice OSBORNE at the Mayor's Office:

City and County of New-York, ss.—James H. Lapsley, being duly sworn, says that he arrived here on Jan. 19th, from St. Francisville, Clarke county, Missouri, with a letter directed to J. W. Raymond, agent for the United States Mail line of steamers running to Panama.

That he called into the office No. 103 Warren street, and saw a person named George W. Daley, who called in a person and represented said person to be said J. W. Raymond, to whom the letter was directed; that it was opened and read, and that the complainant was told it was all right; [illegible] to purchase tickets for San Francisco for his friends; that he was in the proper office and with the parties to whom he was directed.

That he (the complainant) was then told he could have state-rooms in the second cabin for $175 each passenger, half price for children; that the complainant then engaged passage for four grown persons, one-half passage and one-quarter passage, being in all $675; that he (the complainant) then paid the money, received the tickets and left the office.

That he subsequently called at the regular office, kept by the real J. W. Raymond, at No. 177 West-street, and found that he had been defrauded of $[illegible] by the said George W. Daley, and that the tickets represented to the deponent to be state-rooms were for only open berths in the second cabin.

That he (the complainant) purchased said tickets for Mrs. Robertson and family, and that he was acting as their agent in the premises, and believes that he was defrauded by said George W. Daley of the sum of $281 25, and prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

JAMES H. LAPSLEY.

Officer Dowe, of the Chief's office, took Daley in custody and brought him before the Magistrate, who consented to postpone the case till this morning at 10 o'clock. This is the fifth or sixth time that Daley has been complained of by California emigrants, but from the absence of the prosecuting parties, or from some other cause, the charges have all failed. Mr. Daley, if not a swindler, is a much persecuted man. Justice should and will, we trust, in this case be meted out.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

John de Rogero, a colored sailor, and a native of Lisbon, was arrested on Sunday night, charged with feloniously assaulting and stabbing with a knife Stephen McGrath, residing at No. 19 Mulberry-street. The difficulty that led to the occurrence took place in Park-street. The defendant alleges that he was first insulted by the complainant. McGrath's injuries are not serious. De Rogero was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Miscellaneous.

SMOTHERING AN INFANT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Perry, in the house rear of No. 248 Second-street, on the body of a male infant, whose mother is a German woman, named Grasse Oswal Bergle. The child was ushered into existence in an out-house attached to the premises on Friday night last. As is alleged, then and there the mother violently severed the umbilical cord, and grasped the infant about the neck in such a manner as to produce strangulation. The infant was then conveyed up stairs by the unnatural mother, [illegible] of the child and [illegible] physician, but on his arrival the child was dead. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by strangulation at the hands of its mother." She, although confined to her bed, was placed under arrest, on the rendition of the verdict. The accused was married on the 7th of October last, since which time she has resorted to every device to conceal her shame from her husband.

A REWARD.

Mayor Wood has offered $250 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Joseph Gunn, who was beaten to death on Saturday night, 19th inst.

BEATEN IN THE PUBLIC STREET.

A young man, named Patrick Burns, was yesterday afternoon way-laid by a gang of rowdies at the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, and severely beaten. One of the scoundrels bit Mr. Burns's finger almost off. Some personal grudge seems to have been the cause of the affair, as one of the party on seizing Mr. Burns remarked, "Your the fellow we've been looking for for some time." One of the rascals was taken in custody. The rest managed to escape, but they are well-known.

City Judge CAPRON has expressed a determination to prosecute all who sell liquor without a license. Good luck to His Honor.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will offer this day one of the largest stocks of Linen Damasks, Linen Sheeting, Towels Napkins, Doylies, Damask Table Cloths, Lancaster and Toilet Quilts, ever shown in this City. These goods were saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and are offered at less than cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 248 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great pantomime of "Asphodel or the Magic Pen" is doing wonders at this popular theatre. The place is crowded nightly by the most fashionable. Go to-night and see it with the other excellent entertainment that will be given.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope was advised the use of these medicines, for a scorbutic eruption of a serious nature. He was completely cured. No skin disease can withstand their influence.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale, and to let, both new and old, lower than any other House. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Free Books for Free Schools.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held a Special Session last evening, to consider the important question of supplying free books and stationery for the use of their schools, as has long been the custom in New-York and Philadelphia, and as Williamsburg did until the day of Consolidation. The cost in New-York for this free supply of school-books and stationery, ranges from 25 to 75 cents per head for the girls of the Grammar schools, and about $1 25 for the boys. Philadelphia has 50,000 public scholars; to supply them costs 45,000, while the item for full supplies in the Consolidated City of Brooklyn, (Evening Schools and all,) would only be about $12,000.

Now nothing should be allowed to frighten children from the schools, nor for a trifle should parents be tempted to keep them away. This school-book tax is just small enough to furnish no appreciable relief to tax-payers, and just high enough to induce thousands of poor parents to keep their children away rather than assume it. We hope our Brooklyn friends will turn the subject over, and look well on all sides before coming to their conclusions.

Brooklyn School Matters.

Public Schools Nos. 16 and 17, Brooklyn, Eastern District, were examined by Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY last week.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 16, under the care of Miss C. KERR, were rigidly tested in their class room exercises. They were at it all day. Miss KERR's Class was pronounced remarkably proficient in Mental Arithmetic, and well advanced generally. Miss HART's Class was quizzed in Grammar and History, and examined in Reading, with satisfactory results. The method of examination was evidently unusual to the pupils, and hence they did not always answer promptly. Miss COWPERTHWAITE's Class was pronounced to be in a more advanced condition than is usual for classes of the same grade.

On the whole, "old No. 1" (now No. 16) sustained its high character.

The Boys' School, under the care of T. DUNKLEY, has been subjected to many discouragements, calculated to retard its advancement during the past season, and as a matter of course, did not pass as well as usual its examination. Mr. DUNKLEY but recently took charge of the school; he has already improved its standing however.

The girl's department of No. 17, (old No. 2,) under the care of Miss BOSWELL and assistants, passed a very fair examination, and was particularly excellent in singing.

There is a melodeon and a piano in this department, presented by Mr. GRAHAME POLLEY, an old friend of the school.

The boys' department, in charge of Mr. WOODWORTH, was examined on Friday in detail, with very satisfactory results—the highest classes in Grammar, on HARR's plan of analysing sentences and phrases, in which they seemed unusually proficient. Compositions were read by the pupils, one of which, entitled the "Present Age," by Master WOODWORTH, was a spirited piece.

The Brooklyn Police.

The Chief of Police, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, sent a communication into the Common Council last night, in which he makes the following statement:—The present Police force is 312 men, viz.: in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, 18 each; Second Ward, 16; Seventh Ward, 24; Eighth Ward, 13; Ninth Ward, 15; Tenth Ward, 20; Eleventh Ward, 23; Seventeenth Ward, 12; Eighteenth Ward, 16. Of these 16 act as assistant captains, 14 as sergeants, 12 as doormen; 16 are detailed for special duty, and 16 are stationed at the ferries—each ferry being made a post, thus leaving for patrol duty 237 men, viz.: First District, 36; Second District, 21; Third District, 47; Fourth District, 36; Fifth District, 25; Sixth District, 39; Seventh District, 8; Eighth Ward, 10; Ninth Ward, 15.

The patrol force he pronounces insufficient, and instances that in the First District, each man has to patrol and supervise seven blocks; Second District, ten; Third District, sixteen; Fourth District, sixteen; and in the other Districts, even larger spaces. He recommends an increase of the Police force, but is satisfied that with the present force a much greater degree of efficiency and much more benefit might be realized, could the Department be divested of the evils attending it, arising from the present manner of appointing and removing Policemen by the Aldermen. He says the evils of this custom become more and more apparent every day.

Mr. SMITH, proprietor of the Street-sweeping Machines, has got the contract for cleaning four Wards of Brooklyn for one year.

Election of Officers.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, and continued the election of officers. The following were elected:

Clerk of D. K. Smith's Court—Edward C. Morehouse.
Clerk of Henry P. Curtis' Court—E. Voorhis.
Clerk of J. C. Blackley's Court—Thos. H. Appleton.
Clerk of Benj. C. Morehouse's Court—Edw. B. Cadley.
Clerk of James Cleary's Court—John X. Brown.
Clerk of Daniel Tucker's Court—Stephen Ryder.
Bellringers W. D.—Smith U. Cox, Joseph Montross, James Dillon.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following gentlemen have recently been admitted to the Bar in Brooklyn: Pierce C. Talman, Alfred B. Smith, William Graham Jr., Richard E. Huntley, Graham R. Walton, Ira Mead, Moses M. Clark, Charles H. Ferris, George Marshal, Henry Winfield, Frederick Gustav Frinck.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

Capt. F. H. HIBBARD, buried at Greenwood Sunday, left $20,000 for this Hospital.

THE NEW CHAPLAIN.—Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, the present Chaplain to the United States Senate, was some years ago a resident of North-western Virginia. While preaching one day at a church situated a few miles from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation, as manifested in turning their heads to see everybody who came in. "Brethren, said he, it is very difficult to preach when thus interrupted. Now do you listen to me, and I will tell you the name of every man as he enters the church." Of course, this remark attracted universal attention. Presently some one entered; "Brother Scatterfield," called out the preacher, while the "brother" was astonished beyond measure, and endeavored in vain to guess what was the matter. Another came in—"Brother Joseph [illegible], followed, this preacher, with a like result; and so perhaps in other cases. After awhile the congregation were amazed at hearing their preacher call out in a loud voice—"A little old man, with a blue coat and a white hat on! Don't know who he is! You may look for yourselves"—*Fairmount Virginian.*

THE BOURBON QUESTION AGAIN.—The Cleveland Herald has a private letter, in which it is stated that the aged and ignorant Indian woman who it has been claimed is the mother of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, and of whom proof positive exists that she has been tampered with and influenced not to divulge the secret connected with him, has very lately, signed a written acknowledgment that Mr. WILLIAMS is only her adopted son. Besides this, a letter has been received from France, from a perfectly responsible man, which letter is in the hands of a distinguished divine, a friend of Mr. WILLIAMS, stating that the writer was present when the Dauphin was conveyed from the prison to a barge on the river, to be taken away.

On board the Cunard steamers, divine service is read every Sunday morning. A passenger, one Sunday, asked one of the crew: "Are you obliged to attend public worship?" "Not exactly obliged, Sir," replied Jack, "but we would lose our grog if we didn't."

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, ANDREW PATRULLO, aged 55 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock. His friends, those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Francisco del Hoyo, and of his son-in-law, Mr. Manuel Echeverria, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 65 Franklin-st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, ELIZA MALVINA, wife of Henry Calhoun, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Amos-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, ARTHUR HOWARD, infant son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth C. Baker, aged 15 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, EMMA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Stephen D. and Ann Demarest, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 250 West 17th-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, FRANCES, daughter of Nicholas R. and Frances Smith, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 274 West 23d-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of disease of the heart, PETER CLINTON.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his brothers, Matthew C. and Richard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 559 Greenwich-st., at 9 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 23, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, SARAH E., wife of William H. Platt, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, at their residence, No. 51 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

In this City, Mr. ROBT. MCNALLY, a Sandy Hook Pilot.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., ROBINS C., son of the late Robins C. Blackburne, aged 35 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 70 Sands-st., without further invitation.

At Franklin, El Paso Co., Mexico, Nov. 11, of consumption, HENRY BOYD, Jr., merchant of this City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, PETER CLINTON.

The members of the Coal Exchange are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 559 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. ROSS, Sec'y. S. E. WARD, President.

In this City, on Sunday morning, JESSE, eldest son of Walter and Julia Ann Jaggars, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of William S. and Mary E. Durbrow, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 109 3d-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOHN M. MERRIFIELD, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, 22d inst., from Rev. Mr. Hogarth's Church, (late Dr. Cox's,) in Henry-st.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21.

$7,500 Indiana State 5s	82½	100 Nic. Transit Co.	22
4,000 Virginia 6s	93½	200 Cumb. Coal Co.	23¾
6,000 California 7s, '70	84½	100 do.	23
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	99½	50 do.	b60 23½
23,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81½	25 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90
2,500 New-York Cen. 6s	86¾	700 Mich. Cent. R. R.	b6 91
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	101	125 do.	91
5 Continental Bank	106½	100 do.	s60 90
60 Corn Ex. Bank	104¾	50 Panama Railroad	101
20 Commonwealth Bk.	90	50 Reading R. R.	s30 88½
5 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	98	500 do.	87
100 Canton Co.	s3 22½	1000 do.	87
100 do.	22½	100 do.	c 87
10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	90	50 Hud. River R. R.	c 26
350 do.	b60 89½	50 do.	26½
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b30d. 101	50 do.	b60 26½
100 do.	b60 101	50 Ills. Cen. R. R.	95¾
100 do.	s3 100¾	50 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	opg 110
700 Erie Railroad	b10 53½	45 do.	109½
200 do.	c 53½	50 do.	109½
300 do.	53½	100 Cle. & To. R. R.	c 73½
200 do.	b15 53½	100 do.	73½
50 do.	b30 53½	500 do.	73
200 do.	c 53½	100 do.	s60 73
50 do.	53½	100 do.	73
200 do.	53½	100 do.	b60 73½
300 do.	53½	100 do.	73½
200 do.	b10 53½	26 do.	73
200 do.	53½	200 do.	73½
100 do.	b45 53½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 87½
250 do.	53½	5 do.	87
100 do.	b30 53½	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86
50 do.	53½	50 do.	86

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the first Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Great Western Ill. R. R. 1st m., int. add.	87
10,000 Marietta & Cin. R. R. 1st mort., int. add.	73¾
5,000 Canandaigua & Corg R. R. 1st m., int. add.	60½
5,000 Peru & Indianapolis R. R. 1st m., flat	44½
4,000 Western Vermont R. R. 2d mort., flat	10
400 shares Second-avenue Railroad	34¾@35
100 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	74¼
20 shares Toledo Nursery Association	94
50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	109
7 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.	98
30 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	90½@92½
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	4½
5 shares New-York Balance Dock Co.	60
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	88½
233 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co.	23½
465 shares American Artificial Stone Co.	50½c.

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

There was also sold by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, Jan. 21:

307 shares Chic. & Miss. R. R., ₩ share	$5 50
$15,000 L. E., Wab. & St. Louis R. R. 1 m. bs 7's	60
5,000 Northern Ind. R. R. 1st m. bonds, 7's	79½
5,000 Tol., Clev. Junc. R. R. 2d m. bonds, 7's	75
16,000 N. Ind. & S. Mich. (Goshen l.) 1st m. bds	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	85	200 Panama Railroad	101
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	81¾	200 Erie Railroad	s3 53¾
100 Canton Company	s3 22½	100 do.	53½
50 Nicar. Transit Co.	22½	100 do.	s10 53¾
100 do.	b10 22½	200 do.	b10 53½
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 89½	50 do.	s60 53½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	23½	50 do.	53½
100 do.	b30 23½	100 do.	s30 53½
50 do.	s10 23½	200 Reading R. R.	87½
250 do.	b30 24	300 do.	b30 88
400 Florence Joint	½	100 do.	87¾
10 New-York Cen.	90		

MONDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday, Jan. 19, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the large gain of $1,607,549 in the Specie reserve, from the statement of the previous week, raising the total in all the City Banks to $13,885,260. The other changes in the statement are:

Increase of Loans	$237,560
Gain Specie	1,607,549
Decrease in Circulation	149,801
Apparent Gain in Gross Deposits	4,721,330
Actual Gain in Undrawn Deposits	1,585,642

The clearances were quite heavy through the week, averaging $22,491,127 a day, which caused the Deposits to fluctuate as follows:

Gross Deposits, Jan. 12	$77,931,498	
Less Clearances	19,355,729	
Actual Undrawn Deposits		$58,575,769
Gross Deposits, Jan. 19	$82,652,828	
Less Clearances	22,491,601	
Actual Undrawn Deposits		$60,161,127
Actual Gain of the week		$1,585,642

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 20, '55.	Jan. 12, '56.	Jan. 19, '56.
Loans	$85,447,000	$95,[illegible]	$96,148,466
Specie	16,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	11,777,111
Circulation	6,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Deposits	69,547,618	82,652,828	77,931,498
Sub-Treasury	2,[illegible]	1,457,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

Prices on the Stock Exchange were well supported to-day, but there was no decided animation in the business done. The Road shares, of which Erie, Reading, Toledo, and Michigan Central were most dealt in, closed ¼@½ ₩ cent. dearer than the sales on Saturday. State Stocks were also higher by ¼@½ ₩ cent., with a smaller offering than before the Money in Money affairs. There was a light business in Railway Bonds; sales of Illinois Central at 81¾ ₩ cent. The general market closed steady. There appears to be no present obstacle in the way of free speculation in Stocks, so far as the supply and rates of Money, the condition of the City Banks and the date of the Foreign Exchanges are concerned. They rule very decidedly in favor of the Bulls. Nevertheless, there was a decided want of animation at the close of the Second Board this afternoon. The *Africa's* news to Jan. 9 is looked for to-morrow or next day. At this cold and stormy season of the year, we can hardly reckon a steamer fully due under fourteen days. The *Africa* will remain here until Feb. 6. The *Hermann* sails from this port for Southampton and Bremen on Saturday, 26th inst., and the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday week, Jan. 30. No transactions reported to-day in Foreign Exchange. The Money Market easy to the Brokers. Discounts are also more readily had, both at Bank and in the Street. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $152,241; paid out $101,765, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,506,148.

Information was received by a Banking House in this City by the last steamer of the decease of JAMES C. FORSYTH, of Ulster County, who fled the country in the Summer of 1858, after certain frauds upon his creditors. He died at a tavern in Herefordshire, England, under the *alias* of Captain BASHLEY, and without making known his real name or residence, except that he was from the United States. A description of his person, with other particulars, and a notice soliciting further information, were advertised in the London *Times* newspaper, which casually met the eye of an English gentleman who knew something of FORSYTH's history, and who had met him in Spain or Algeria under the *alias* of BENHAM. By him the facts were communicated to the house referred to.

An impression obtains among the merchants and bankers here, who do business with England, that a further advance in the Bank rate of interest is likely soon to take place. All the recent letters speak of the severe pressure in the discount market. The policy of the Bank of France in drawing Gold from London continues. The Paris Bankers are advising their correspondents on this side to make their remittances in Sterling bills, for which Gold is immediately had from England by discounting the bills at the going rates. Some of our Greek firms, who generally have the earliest intimation of what is likely to be the course of the Grain and Discount markets of the world, have been acting, for some time, on the calculation that Money will go up to 8 or 10 ₩ cent. in England. It will be a singular state of things to have Money cheaper in New-York than in London. It is what happened, however, for a short time in 1847. The Bank of England was then induced, by consent of the Government, to relax the Peel restriction in regard to her circulation to the extent of £2,000,000. The present efforts making for Bank relief look to £4,000,000 addition notes, and the privilege of £1 notes—such as were issued during the wars of the First NAPOLEON. It is calculated—with seeming extravagance, though upon well advised authority—that as much as £20,000,000 sterling of the Gold now in ordinary use in the Kingdom could be brought into the Bank coffers by the substitution of £1 bills in small transactions, and for pocket and market money. If this measure should be assented to by the Government, the further singular contrast to the United States will be presented, of a resort to small notes in England, while the head of the Treasury at Washington is attempting a war upon small notes in this country—even venturing the threat of an excise tax upon their circulation.

Another remarkable fact bearing on the Currency question is, that the organs—with many of the earnest private advocates—of unrestricted trade in everything but money, are staunch defenders of the Peel Act, and its conservative and protective principle. This is so on both sides the Atlantic. The right and duty of the Government to interfere with the Currency are asserted and enforced by arguments which would do credit to the sturdiest protectionist. And certainly it *is* an important obligation resting on every great Government. The principle of the Peel Act is right in its place; it would be right in other places. It virtually asserts that Government was made and is supported for just such ends. An unrestricted paper circulation, it presupposes, would be a national misfortune. But in our own case, the Federal authority having waived their constitutional right to regulate the Currency by dispensing with a National Bank, and having instituted a *lock-up* in the shape of the Sub-Treasury merely for Government convenience, the question arises whether the Secretary will be able, practically, to reclaim the currency and excise rights under the Constitution. The States have been forced to take care of the Bank Note Currency, each for itself. They have prescribed their own system of Bank-note circulation. New-England and New-York are abundantly satisfied with theirs, *and with no part of it more than with the small notes.* Nor are they likely to acknowledge that anything like the proposed measure of putting an excise tax on this circulation would reach the evil of which the Secretary stands in dread. *He* charges this circulation with contributing to the excessive importation of Foreign Goods, which, he complains, draws from us our Gold. The *States*, it is presumed, are ready to reply that if the General Government is satisfied after ten years' experience that too many Goods come *in*, and too much Gold goes *out* of the country, under a revenue system which seems to have invited both results, and with which they are not permitted to interfere, and will first revise and reform the entire system, they will try to do their duty by the Currency. But they cannot, and we dare say, will not, without a severe struggle for State Rights, consent to have the control of their small circulation, which has become part and parcel of their domestic economy, taken out of their hands *or stamped by the Exciseman*, as an arbitrary experiment of Federal power to reach an evil which is believed to be much deeper seated.

The stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company meet at the Company's Office, No. 49 Wall-street, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, when a report of the business for the past year will be submitted by the Managers. The annual election for officers will transpire at the same time and place.

The steamer *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton Jan. 5, brings half a day's later news from London. Consols, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, 5th, stood 87@87½ against 87⅛@87¼ on Friday. The French *Rente* is down to 63.65 for the three ₩ cents. There was a partial relaxation of the rates for Money, on the London Stock Exchange, on Public Securities, but no change in discounts. Some of the Banking establishments notify their correspondents here that 5 ₩ cent. will hereafter be allowed on balances and 6 ₩ cent. charged on the other side of the account. The rates of business have heretofore been 4 and 5 ₩ cent. It will be noticed, by our extracts in another place, that the English press continues to boast of the easy terms to the trade of the Kingdom on which the war with Russia is conducted, and it also gives renewed assurances that no quarrel will be sought with the United States.

Old Safety Fund Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The money article in the TIMES of Saturday does injustice to the officers of expired Safety Fund Banks. Allow me to say that I believe every such Bank has been closed up in obedience to every requirement of law, and every requirement of honor; and further, that the laws under which they have been closed were wisely framed to blend and harmonise the old with the new system of Banking, and thus avoid the inconvenience to the public of a sudden and violent transition.

The Trustees of the old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany deposited with the new Bank ample funds to meet every dollar of the old circulation—not to be withdrawn by the Trustees or anybody else for any other purpose. This is just what the Superintendent recommends, and what, I presume the other expired Banks have done, to relieve their Trustees, by making the new Banks and their stockholders liable to the public for the old circulation.

I concur in commendation of the clear, discreet and able Report of the Superintendent, and should be happy to see every suggestion which he makes carried out. T. W. O.

We give place to the above with pleasure. We do not question the purpose of our correspondent to wind up his Bank in perfect good faith. The point which we desired to place beyond doubt, relates more particularly to the stockholders and officers of the *new* Banks acting under the *old* names. They have all agreed, perhaps, to redeem the old circulation, but they have pledged no new securities, or next to none, to this end. On the contrary, the old securities have been left in their own hands. Suppose anything extraordinary to occur, like a large robbery of the old notes, which get into the hands of the public a second time, or a suspension of specie payments, subjecting ordinary Banks of issue to the personal liability clause of the new Constitution, would the Stockholders *of the new Banks* all stand fire? Would no advantage be taken of the technicalities of the law?

Our correspondent commends the Superintendent's Report. His recommendation on this subject is, that the Banks in question should be compelled to lodge at least $100,000 with the Department, that all motive for the use and abuse of the privilege of circulating the unsecured issues of an expired charter, may be taken away. We think he is right. The fact that no public acknowledgement of the old notes is found in the reports of some of these Banks, adds to the force and necessity of his suggestion.

Pennsylvania Coal Company—Value of Coal Lands.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR—Noticing your remarks a few days since relative to the value of the coal lands and stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, I have been led to examine its worth, and find that your estimate of the value of its lands is considerably below what the facts will warrant. I am credibly informed, by a friend just from that region, that property adjoining theirs, not as well located, is daily changing hands at $400 or $500 ₩ acre, at which prices the Company's lands would amount to more than its entire capital, leaving their 47 miles of double track Railroad, 500 canal boats, barges, docks, &c., as surplus property. Portions of their lands could, at this moment, be leased to pay on a valuation of $1,000 per acre. The Wyoming Coal field is distant from New-York but 120 miles by rail, and the recent opening of water communication with Western New-York, by completion of the North Branch Canal, in connection with the Union and Chemung, give the Company the benefit of another outlet to an extensive coal consuming district. Boats from the Erie Canal can now be loaded at the mines.

It is not unreasonable to suppose, that with the extensive and cheap transportation facilities of this region, opened and projected, that lands will, in a few years, command the prices of those contiguous to line of Reading Railroad, say $1,500 to $2,000 per acre. WYOMING.

The Ontario Bank—Its Charter Expired.

From the Canandaigua Repository.

The Charter of this long established and highly successful Banking institution expired yesterday, when, agreeably to a circular notice given some time since, by the Cashier, the entire capital of the Bank—$500,000, with all its accrued surplus, which is ten per cent., was placed at the disposal of the stockholders, on demand; a financial achievement in banking, which we believe has never before been equaled by any similar institution in the State. As an evidence of the prudent and successful management of the Bank, not less than as a proof of the substantial character of the business community who have been its customers, we may state that not a dollar of its discounted paper remains over, or past due, nor has it been necessary to put a dollar of its paper in suit for many years past. A supplemental dividend will be declared on the 1st of January, 1857, which will accrue from the circulation that probably will not be returned for redemption, which it is estimated will be nearly one per cent.

The Ontario Bank was incorporated March 12, 1813, and soon thereafter commenced business in this village. Subsequently, the Legislature authorized it to establish a branch at Utica, December 24, 1815. The charter was originally to endure until June, 1833, but the Legislature of 1829 extended its existence until the 1st of January, 1856. For nearly forty years both the Ontario Bank and the Branch have paid an average of nearly 10 per cent. annual dividends to the stockholders, besides making several years since a surplus dividend of 33 per cent., and has contributed $66,000 to the Safety Fund, the total losses during that period having been almost literally nothing, including forgeries, over-drafts, frauds or accidents of every description, and now the entire capital, with a surplus of 10 per cent., is surrendered to its owners, payable on demand. This eminently successful result has been achieved by a constant and scrupulous adherence to legitimate banking business, its officers engaging in no splendid speculations promising large rewards, but relying upon banking in its strictest simplicity, and upon their own industry and forecast, soliciting no business as a favor, and conferring no loans as a gratuity.

Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM was the first President of the Institution, who, upon his death, was succeeded by Hon. JOHN GREIG, who has been its only President since that time. The late Hon. NATHANIEL W. HOWELL acted as Vice President up to the time of his decease, when he was succeeded by Gen. JOHN A. GRANGER, who has been its Vice President up to the expiration of its charter. Of the gentlemen composing the original Board of Directors in 1813, but two now survive—viz: Hon. JOHN GREIG and JAMES D. BEMIS, Esq.

HENRY B. GIBSON, Esq., the Cashier of the Ontario Bank, has been connected with it, and served in that official capacity from its organization, except its first six years. He succeeded WILLIAM KIBBE, Esq., who, we believe, was its first Cashier. To Mr. GIBSON's sound judgment, untiring industry and indomitable perseverance, the stockholders are undoubtedly indebted for much of its success, and for the honorable termination of its long and prosperous career, and we may add, that his example of integrity, promptness and method in the discharge of all his business, both public and private, has exerted a most salutary influence upon the business character of the community where he has so long resided, imparting to it a degree of confidence and credit abroad which few other communities enjoy.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JAN. 19.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Lns & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,[illegible]	$961,464	$377,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	82,671	94,767	[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	54,371	5,[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	8,[illegible]	1,111,[illegible]	2,100	6,[illegible]
Bk. Commonw'lth	1,167,547	139,[illegible]	95,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,[illegible]	124,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	94,100	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trader's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manu. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,772,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Loans	$[illegible]	Circulation	$[illegible]
Specie	13,885,260	Deposits	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day, 1,800 bales. Prices have declined an eighth cent since the receipt of the America's news.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Washington, from Bremen and Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] ... Total, [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 03 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Smith & Patrick; St. Louis, [illegible], Aspinwall, F. H. [illegible] Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Washington, [illegible], Southampton, Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to G. H. [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships St. Louis, Boggs, Aspinwall; Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana and Mobile.

Below.

Br. brig Triumph [illegible], brig [illegible]. Also, 1 bark.

Memoranda.

Capt. Mullen, of the bark [illegible] [illegible]

Launched.

This morning, from the yard of Messrs. Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., the half-clipper ship Glad Tidings, owned by Messrs. William Nelson & Son. She was towed to pier No. 12, East River.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

The description of the Light-houses which have been erected in our harbor during the past Summer, I had prepared for the Appendix to our Coast Pilot, as they will be lighted during the coming Summer.

I send them for publication,—as, if one is obliged to run in without a pilot, he can do so with perfect safety, in the day time, by following the enclosed directions, and the more extended the publication the greater the utility of them.

Masters of vessels are informed that by applying at the store of E. & G. W. Blunt, No. 179 Water-st., they can have the location of the lights put on their charts without expense.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. BLUNT.

Six structures, to contain lights as ranges for the channels, have been erected in New-York Harbor. The lights will be lighted during the present year.

1. Gedney Channel Lights are two in number; [illegible]

2. Swash Channel Lights, two in number, are at Staten Island. [illegible]

3. Main Ship Channel Lights, two in number, to be used after turning the S. W. Spit buoy. [illegible]

They will all be fixed lights.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]